

## GEHR HITS BACK AT M'CROSSON-PARKER DITCHERS

### Takes Up the Charges Against His Own Methods of Getting Votes.

There is a hot fight in Congress over the passage of the Hawaiian Bill and some sensational charges are made by Arthur C. Gehr, others against Col. Samuel Parker and his associates in favor of the Mitchell Commission recommended the passage of the Kohala Bill.

A review of the statement presented to the Senate Committee on the Islands and Porto Rico, which had consideration of the bill already passed by the House, Gehr says:

Sirs: I desire to bring to your attention the wrong and injustice which will be done, not only to me and my associates, but to the home-owners and property owners in Hawaii, by the passage of Bill H. R. 97, which grants to a private corporation, the Hawaii Ditch Co., the right to construct ditches to divert water from the public main.

The bill is designed to avoid submitting to the laws and customs of Hawaii, under which they would have to compete at public auction with others, giving all an equal chance, thus securing better terms for the use of the water.

Your Subcommittee has reported this bill favorably on the ground of right in the Hawaii Ditch Co.

I think that the testimony, apparently disregarded, and to which attention is herein called, will bear out my objections to the passage of this measure.

He then reviews the evidence adduced before the commission and that the protest of the planters was disregarded. In this connection refers to the great stress laid upon the petition of Kohala property owners, and says:

The planters of Kohala, after learning the facts from the record, that they had been induced to sign a petition which was so presented, that they supposed that their interests were protected, when, in fact, the contrary was the case, and, on the 16th of October, 1902, they signed a statement for presentation to the Subcommittee, saying that they signed the petition and the subsequent endorsement thereof, for the Hawaii Ditch Co., "under a misapprehension of the facts concerning ditch proposition," disapproving of the pending bill, withdrawing approval thereof, and approving the amendment proposed by Mr. Parker.

The original of this statement was presented to the Chairman of the Subcommittee about November 1, 1902, but it is not included in record, nor is any mention made in the report, either of this statement or of the original petition and contention regarding the same.

The petition from the planters accompanies the report. Gehr asks the testimony of Mr. McCrosson before the full committee in Honolulu be disregarded on the ground that he refused to repeat the money under oath in Honolulu where it could have been contradicted.

Mr. Gehr also claims priority of right in the matter of surveying the Kohala district and then explains the attitude of the government officials saying that it was their intention only to offer the license at public sale.

As to charges of corruption Mr. Gehr says:—

Intimations and statements more or less direct, have been made by McCrosson, Mr. McClanahan and Samuel Parker, alleging impropriety of conduct between Gehr and the officials of the Territory of Hawaii. Those made by Mr. McCrosson late in October, 1902, and communicated by Gehr to the Chairman of the Subcommittee, in a letter dated of Nov. 1, 1902, were plain and direct charges of corruption public officials of the Territory of Hawaii, and are worthy of investigation and report.

McCrosson claimed to have positive proof this time of the same, so far he has not, at least openly, preferred these charges.

It is possible that his reason for neglect to prefer these charges up to the present time is that Gehr, in San Francisco, stated to McCrosson the charges were absolutely false; that McCrosson knew them to be false; and that he, Gehr, would hold responsible for criminal libel on who should make these charges under oath, so that there might come show to find a father for the libel.

At a public hearing in Honolulu, Gehr requested the committee to investigate these charges. In the letter to the Chairman of the Subcommittee, dated Nov. 1, 1902, above referred to, Gehr again asked the committee to look into and report on these charges.

In default of such investigation and report, Gehr holds that they should be counted for naught against him or the officials of the Territory, that the authors thereof should be held in contempt, as those unentitled to respectful consideration.

He says further:—"In other words, Col. Parker, Ballou and McClanahan, were willing to join forces with Gehr et al. because of their used improper relations with the government officials, and I Parker McClanahan admit that they were willing to condone and profit by it."

In conclusion the letter to the Senate says:—

Samuel Parker is the "Deus ex Machina" of the Hawaii Ditch Co. Samuel Parker is the ex-Prime Minister in the cabinet of the former of Hawaii.

Samuel Parker is the owner of leases of large tracts of government lands which were issued under the monarchy for long terms, and at very rentals (a condition which does not obtain under the present government of the Territory of Hawaii for lands of that class, and a condition which is severely deprecated by the officials of the Territory, and by the Subcommittee).

Samuel Parker (the Hawaii Ditch Co.) now asks Congress to grant him additional rights to the lands of the Territory of Hawaii, in the large part of the remaining government lands in the District of Kohala, on terms which are much more advantageous to him than the Governor and the Land Commissioner for the Territory were willing to concede to him and Gehr and to which both Samuel Parker and Gehr acceded in September, 1901.

See copy of license accepted by Parker and Gehr, as shown on pages

(Continued on page 5.)

## REPUBLICANS CAUCUS ON HOUSE OFFICIALS

### Discuss Plans for Two Hours But Adjourn to Permit Executive Committee to Make Recommendations.

After more than two hours, consumed in the discussion of ways and means, to the control of schools under the caucus of majority members of the House held at Republican headquarters last evening, for the purpose of considering the filling of places in the organization of the lower house of the legislature, adjourned until this evening at 7:30 o'clock at the same place. Nothing was done beyond the choosing of the Rev. S. W. Kekuewa of Hawaii, as chaplain.

The meeting was long and earnest. There were many factors entering into the discussion and the nineteen members present displayed the greatest interest and the highest feeling in all that was said and done. Only Henry E. Jaeger of Kauai, was absent from the meeting, and it is expected that he will be present this evening, thus bringing out the full strength of the party. The only other person present during the entire evening was Prince Kuhio, who as the leader of the party was invited to stay after the caucus was formally organized.

It became evident early in the evening that there had been reached an understanding between certain members, and the backers of Jonah Kumalae for the speakership were confident that nothing could prevent his election on the first ballot. To make sure of their results it was voted early, after a full understanding of the matter on the part of every member of the House, that the party should stick together, and that the men chosen on the part of the caucus, should receive the full strength of the Republican majority on the organization of the body on Wednesday.

It was developed, too, that Kumalae would have even more votes for it was announced during yesterday that Home Rulers had agreed to vote for him. It was said at the instigation of Jesse P. Makinala. The solidity of the strength of Kumalae was said to be due also to the active part taken in the fight by Senator W. C. Aoki, who personally canvassed even up to the time of the caucus for his partner. There had been held during the day a caucus on the basis of the election of Kumalae, at which the committees were made up, all ready for announcement if the caucus should act.

There was, however, some opposition, having for its object the election of John Randall of Kauai. The island of Oahu with only seven members of the House, against 13 from out of town, having as well the control of the Senate organization, was placed at a disadvantage, and it was a close struggle.

When consideration of the candidates for the various places was taken up it was found that there had been made no recommendations from the executive committee of the party, and Secretary Atkinson was called in. He was not able to bind the committee as no action had been taken, and all that he could do was to ask that there be given time for a meeting of that committee, at which action as to recommendations might be made.

Prince Kuhio was called into the matter and advocated this action. He said that it was the work of the committee which carried the election, and he wished to see some recognition of it. This decided the members and the caucus adjourned to meet again. The call for the meeting of the executive committee was issued for 1 o'clock this afternoon, at which time a list of candidates for the places will be submitted.

#### LEGISLATURE HAS PLANS.

The members of the majority party in the Lower House are devoting their attention principally to the county bill, and while they agree that there will be many more matters which will come before the session, they do not believe the time has come for making known their intentions for general legislation.

Jonah Kumalae has some ideas which he will press. He said last evening that he thought it necessary that there be some restrictions on the presence within the fire limits of lumber piles. He said that if no wooden buildings were permitted within this district, there could not in reason be any lumber piles within the same limits. He will endeavor also to have the waterfront made more attractive by the changing of the unsightly piles so as to offer a pleasing sight to tourists.

W. W. Harris will devote much of his attention to the building laws, the licensing of engineers, and to the Torrens land bill, which he will introduce.

Frank Andrade will devote his attention to the land bill, too, but probably will give much time to the reforms in legal procedure which are advocated by the Chief Justice.

Henry Vida has bills for the bettering of the roads in the Fifth District, and as well a license law.

William Arlett will endeavor to secure the county bill in its best form, and to have certain amendments which will be of value to the people in doing away with any possible class distinctions.

S. P. Chillingworth will have his license bill and certain of the legal procedure measures on his hands.

John Randall will devote his attention principally to the roads and bridges of Kauai, and will give some attention to the control of schools under the county law.

Eric A. Knudsen proposes to devote his attention to general legislation after he has worked hard and long for the island of Kauai, not having any pet measures to press.

Samuel Kekunui has a number of matters referring to the bettering of the roads, and bridges, and as well will make a hard fight for the Lahaina school.

James D. Lewis will devote his attention principally to the harbor and road improvements of Hilo, not having any measure of general importance to draw his attention from his own district.

W. J. Wright wants three counties on Hawaii, with Hilo and Puna in one, the Kohala and Kona in another, and the Kohala and Hamakua in the third. He will work, too, for a franchise for the Kona-Kap Railroad, and as well for a franchise for a new telephone company for the island.

Frank Greenwell will try and secure county government in its best form, and will devote his attention otherwise to improvements for his district.

S. K. Kaili said that his time would be given principally to the appropriations for Kauai, after the principal bill of the session, which seemed to be the general sentiment of the Hawaiian members.

#### SENATORS AND BILLS.

Senators, generally speaking, have not their bills in shape as yet. The fact is that there is a feeling on their part that there should be action given first to the county measure, and then general legislation might well be taken up.

Senator Aoki said that he would devote his attention to the license law, and would try to secure its passage. He thought there should be more revenue secured by the Territory, and that in this way the need could be met.

Senator Isenberg will have charge of the plumbing regulations bill, and other measures which will have to do with better sanitary and building laws.

Senator McCandless will, in addition to work for roads in Ewa and Waianae, try and secure a franchise for railroad extension through the Kailua valley, and thence down the other side of the island to Kahuku to connect with the road now in operation.

Senator Dickel will devote much of his attention to the license system, he favoring local option.

Senator Baldwin said that he did not think there could be any forecast made of legislation, and that he had not formulated any measures which he would press.

All the members of both houses expressed the opinion that there would be bills making operative all the planks in the Republican platform.

#### HOME RULERS PLEASED.

There have been several meetings of Home Rule members now in the city, but there has not been definite action, according to one of the older members. Senator John T. Brown said yesterday that he was pleased personally with the county bill and that he thought there would be many Home Rule votes for the measure as it will be presented to the Legislature. As to the opinion out of town, he said there was a general belief that the bill had in it the principal features for which everyone was striving, and it would be satisfactory to the people at large.

M. K. Kealawa said that the sentiment among many of the Home Rule members was that the Republicans should take the lead in introducing measures, and that when they were good ones and appealed to the sentiments of the Home Rulers there would be no objections raised on their part, but on the other hand the bills would have general support.

#### HALLS READY FOR MEMBERS.

Both the Senate Chamber and the Hall for the House of Representatives are in readiness for the opening of the session tomorrow.

The Senate Chamber will allow of no accommodations for spectators and it will be rather crowded even for the Senators alone. The President's chair is on a raised platform at the Ewa end of the chamber, which was formerly the Secretary's office. The secretary's desk is directly below that of the president and there is a double row of two desks each facing the president's chair. On either side is a row of four desks making the fourteen required in addition to that of the president. The press table has been placed at the Wai-kiki end and there is hardly room for a half dozen ordinary chairs in addition. There is plenty of light in the room, however, and with open windows there should not be much suffering because of the narrow quarters.

The room in the Ewa corner of the building opening into the Senate Chamber and now occupied by the electoral registrar has been set aside for the use of President Crabbe, and there is one other smaller room for the accommodation of the secretary. Committee room accommodations are easily lacking.

## BLIZZARD RAGING IN EAST, SOUTH AND MIDDLE WEST

### A Son of Former President Garfield Becomes Commissioner of Corporations Under New Law.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Blizzard storms are raging in the East, Middle West and South. There are general blockades of traffic and stock is perishing in various western states. The thermometer is below zero. The southern rivers are rising and floods are feared, particularly in the lower Mississippi valley.

### Commissioner of Corporations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—James R. Garfield will be Commissioner of Corporations in the Department of Commerce. He is a member of the United States Civil Service Commission to which he was appointed by President Roosevelt. He is the second son of the late President Garfield and is a comparatively young man. For some time he practiced law with his brother, Harry A. Garfield, at Cleveland. While a member of the Ohio Legislature he secured the passage of the Garfield Corrupt Practices law.

### Mate and Captain in Trouble.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—The inspectors of hulls and boilers have deprived Mate Olsen of his license and suspended Captain Pogue for a month because of their conduct at the time the Crescent City was wrecked.

### Aid for the Sufferers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—The O. S. S. Mariposa sailed today with supplies for the sufferers by the tidal wave that swept the Tuamotu islands in the South Seas.

### Our Venezuela Claim.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Government may ask Queen Wilhelmina to select an umpire to decide upon the American claims against Venezuela.

### Australia's Hot Wave.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 16.—A heat wave in Australia is burning all vegetation and undoing the advantages of the recent rainfall.

### Lawton's Monument.

MANILA, Feb. 16.—The monument erected on the spot where General Lawton was killed has been unveiled.

### Philippine Currency Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Philippine Currency bill has passed the Senate.

## AFTERNOON DISPATCHES FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Refined sugar was advanced five points today.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 16.—The collier Florence has been posted on the Merchants' Exchange as missing.

HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 16.—President Palma today signed the agreement granting the United States rights to coaling stations in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—President Roosevelt today sent to the Senate for confirmation the nomination of George B. Cortelyou to be Secretary of the new Department of Commerce.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Feb. 16.—The Venezuelan vessels captured by the Allies during the blockade are being turned over to the Consuls of the United States.

ROME, Italy, February 16.—It is announced that the policy of Italy in the Balkan matter is to prevent any modification of the status quo, and the efforts of the Italian Government will be directed to this end, without regard to the benefit to any of the powers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—The Senate Judiciary Committee has reported the Littlefield Trust publicity bill recently passed by the House. The committee has amended the bill in several important particulars. The radical features are distasteful to the Senate, and it is doubtful if the bill can pass in the form in which it came from the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—The protocol of the United States for settlement of international claims against Venezuela is being prepared. It provides for a commission composed of one representative from each country interested. In event of disagreement the King of Spain is to appoint an umpire. The protocols of other claimants will conform to that of the United States.

LONDON, February 16.—Despite the denials of the Austrian officials the report is repeated here that Austria has mobilized forty thousand troops on the Balkan border. It is believed that armed intervention in the rapidly approaching trouble between Turkey and Bulgaria is inevitable, and developments are watched with the keenest interest. The British Parliament has assembled, and the crisis is regarded as graver every day.



# PAT CROWE FOUND IN LIVERPOOL CITY

## Long Sought Abductor of Young Cudahy Comes to Light at Last.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 13.—Pat Crowe, the famous pugilist who is alleged to have been the kidnapper of young Edward Cudahy who was abducted, ransomed, and returned to his father, the millionaire pork packer of Omaha, has been located in Liverpool, England, after a search that has extended over the whole world.

The young son of Omaha Millionaire Cudahy was kidnapped three years ago. His abductors demanded \$25,000 from Cudahy before they would give up the youth and promised to do all sorts of dire things to the boy if this was not forthcoming. Cudahy drove into the country, handed over the coin to agents of the kidnappers, and on the day following the boy was returned home. Since that time no expense has been spared in an effort to capture the kidnappers.

William A. Pinkerton of Chicago says that Pat Crowe is an Irish-American and worked when a young man around the packing houses of Omaha and was city salesman for Cudahy. He developed into a hoodlum and was arrested for many petty offenses. In 1887 a man went to the house of a woman in Chicago—known as "Diamond Annie"—and robbed her of her necklace and earrings. Her cries for assistance brought the porter of the house, who was shot and seriously wounded by the robber, who made his escape. Two days after the police were notified by a pawnbroker that certain diamonds had been left with him, and he believed them to be the ones stolen from the woman. He notified the officers later that the man had returned and two policemen went to the shop and attempted to arrest the robber. Both officers were shot down and the man ran out, shooting every one who attempted to interfere. He was tripped by a newsboy and fell, and before he could recover was arrested by citizens. He was sent to the penitentiary for fifteen years, but was pardoned by Governor Altgeld after serving five years. He was next heard from in Minneapolis, where he perpetrated a daring street robbery and got away. He then went to Denver, where he entered a prominent jewelry store and stole a tray of diamonds. He ran with it but fell and was captured. He gave bail and ran away. He was arrested in Atlantic, Ia., for a robbery, but broke jail. He was arrested for a train robbery at St. Joseph, Mo., but broke jail there and took all the prisoners with him. He was later arrested by the Pinkerton agency in Cincinnati and taken back to Denver, where the case against him was compromised. He was arrested in St. Louis for working the "short change" game and served a short term in jail. He was later arrested in Chicago for complicity in the Northwestern Railway robbery, but proved an alibi. Rewards amounting to \$25,000 were offered by Cudahy for the capture of the kidnappers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—It is estimated by the Russian ambassador that there are 100,000 destitute persons in Finland.

A correspondent writing from St. Petersburg in the latter part of December gave the following particulars of the situation there:

"The average grain crop gathered in Finland is valued at \$30,000,000. The estimated value of the 1902 crop is \$26,000,000. While this loss is generally distributed throughout Finland, it is almost total in the northern third of the country, where are the provinces of Uleaborg, Kuopio, Vasa, St. Michel and portions of Viborg.

"Peas and beans generally have failed, and the potato crop has not been gathered, the hay has rotted or been swept away by floods. So complete was the failure of vegetation that dead birds by the hundreds have been found in the forests. The present crop failure is the worst that has been experienced for the last fifty years.

"The unripe rye and barley which the people are forced to use make a bitter bread, which even the hungry horses refuse to eat. In some parts of the country bread is baked from barley husks and straw, mixed with a little flour, and is purchased by the needy people with their hoarded savings. Such bread contains very little nutrition and is extremely unwholesome. The peasants have expended all their money for flour and consequently are unable to buy clothing.

"It is estimated that 400,000 people will be entirely without food after Christmas."

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Three turf investment exchanges were raided today by the police and many arrests made. A large number of such companies have been organized of late. The investors are promised large weekly interest on their money. The companies use the money in betting on the races and in bribing trainers and jockeys so that they can always have a sure thing to bet on.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A warrant has been issued against Count Maurice de Bosdori for forging the name of Pierpont Morgan to securities.

BUDAPEST, Feb. 13.—In a hurricane which passed over this city today sixty persons were injured and great damage done to property.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—Max Thelan of the California State University won the intercollegiate debate today for the Carnot medal.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—The Coal Strike Commission has ended its hearings and will render its decision in March.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—There is extreme cold weather throughout the State.

MAZATLAN, Feb. 13.—There were two deaths from bubonic plague in the city today and forty-four in the lazaretto.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Venezuelan protocols have been signed and the blockade of the allies raised.

VIENNA, Austria, Feb. 13.—Bulgaria has made a semi-official denial that troops are being mobilized.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 13.—Insurance on the Florence, overdue at Honolulu, was quoted today at ninety per cent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—Senator Elkins' bill amending the Interstate Commerce Law was passed by the House of Representatives today.

ROME, Italy, Feb. 13.—Cardinal Martinelli, formerly Apostolic Delegate to the United States, has been appointed by the Pope a member of the Congregation of Rites.

BERLIN, Germany, Feb. 13.—Germany has declined to purchase the Chilean warships of which a proffer was recently made. It is held that the ships are not of sufficiently modern type.

# OLDEST WHITE WOMAN IN HAWAII OBSERVES HER NINETY-NINTH BIRTHDAY



Mother Gulick, the Oldest White Woman in Hawaii.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

In the same year that Alexander Hamilton fell in his duel with Aaron Burr, there was born a baby girl in the town of Lebanon, Conn., who is now known throughout Hawaii as Mother Gulick. Today she celebrates her ninety-ninth birthday, having been born on February 15, 1804, when Jefferson was President of the United States. For more than fifty years Mother Gulick has resided in Honolulu and is now the oldest white woman in the Hawaiian Islands. Those who remembered Mother Gulick's birthday was approaching have been looking forward to a visit to her today at the home of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Sarepta Gulick, Gulick avenue, Kailahi.

Mother Gulick still retains her faculties to a marked degree and when seen by an advertiser representative yesterday was engaged in running a sewing machine. It is her daily custom to read one of her favorite journals or papers, and while speaking of her past experiences she glanced occasionally at a new copy of the Missionary Herald, the reading matter being absorbed easily without any apparent effort. Since the inauguration of the electric car system she has taken frequent late afternoon rides to Manoa and Nuuanu Valley, but so far has not gone out to Kapiolani Park.

Mother Gulick was the daughter of

General Thomas, a hero of the war of 1812. General Thomas built a fort at Lebanon and commanded the garrison during a portion of the war. In 1880, when seventy-six years of age, Mother Gulick travelled from Hawaii to Lebanon all alone and visited the old fort which she remembers very well during the 1812 days. She graduated from the Lafayette School and when but a young woman travelled by stage across the country to Lexington, Kentucky, where she was assistant in another Lafayette School conducted by her cousin for young Southern women. She was proficient in teaching painting and drawing. She also taught in Tennessee and in this way became acquainted with General, afterward President Andrew Jackson, and his family. When the General was injured in a stage accident she assisted in caring for him.

Mother Gulick visited Washington and has pleasant recollections of going through the White House. When she came around the Horn to Hawaii, she and her husband went to Wailua where he conducted a boarding school. Later on Mother Gulick taught a boarding school in Honolulu near the Kawaiahaeo church, and among her scholars were Hon. Samuel Parker, Sam Mace and E. B. Friel.

Mother Parker, one of surviving "Missionary Mothers," is now ninety-five years of age, and is the second oldest white woman in Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—Minister Bowen expects that the Venezuelan protocols will be signed tonight at the British Embassy. A temporary delay was caused by Italy demanding an increase in the first payment similar to that of Germany. It finally waived this claim and it is anticipated that the last chapter in the negotiations will be closed this evening.

MANILA, P. I., Feb. 14.—The Moro stronghold at Bayan has submitted peacefully to the American forces.

A concerted movement of the Constabulary against the ladrones is imminent. A hard fight is expected.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—The Elkins anti-Trust Bill passed by Congress has gone to the President for signature. This is the first of the many Trust bills introduced at this session to successfully run the gauntlet of Congress. It is anticipated that Roosevelt will sign the bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—President Roosevelt today signed the bill creating a Department of Commerce, also the General Staff Bill. Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright is prominently mentioned as the head of the new Department which will be represented by an additional member in the Cabinet.

LONDON, England, Feb. 14.—Following the signing of the protocols, orders have been issued to warships to raise the blockade of Venezuelan ports. There is naturally great rejoicing throughout Venezuela. Between the Powers and the revolutionists the people have suffered great privation and much financial loss. Large cargoes of supplies are on the way.

## AGENT MAY COME TO SETTLE FIRE CLAIMS AND BONDS

A new feature was added to the Fire Claims outlook yesterday upon the receipt of a message from Mr. Pratt from Washington, which may mean that the settlement is nearer at hand than anyone now thinks. The message however is so close that it is not understood by any one and the commissioner of the commercial bodies has been asked to repeat his facts in extenso, at once, for information of the authorities here.

The cablegram received by W. W. Hall is as follows: "Awaiting Dole's instructions. Arrangements perfecting pending disbursement agent to Honolulu with bonds and money. Must pay all expenses here." It is thought that the reference to the prospective coming of an agent with the forms of the bonds and the cash appropriated under the bill which was passed, is an answer to the request of Governor Dole, and that if the Treasury and Interior departments get together they will have a man come out, who will be able to approve the transcript and contracts with attorneys as well.

Secretary Carter said last evening that he hoped that there would be received full information very soon, as the action which was outlined in message would simplify the situation, and would make it possible for the whole affair to be settled up immediately. He said that he was not able to say just what might be done here with the million, as the bonds had not been negotiated, but probably there might be made some arrangement that would permit the application of the appropriation of federal cash without delay. After the receipt of the message from Mr. Pratt, there being much in doubt as to its meaning, a message was sent to him asking that he repeat his dispatch, sending it fully, so that there would be no possible misconstruction of its meaning. This is expected to arrive today. As to the expenses, owing to the importance of the matter, it is not thought there will be any delay on the part of the Legislature in meeting the outlay of cash necessary to make possible the immediate payment of the money.

# BRITISH COLUMN TAKES A NIGERIA STRONGHOLD

## Cortelyou Goes Into President Roosevelt Cabinet—A Great Meteor Falls In Utah.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The punitive expedition to Nigeria occupied Kano. In a sharp engagement twelve British were wounded and three hundred natives killed.

Kano is one of the most remarkable of African cities. Its walls inclose a population of one hundred thousand people, who in houses built of mud. The streets are well laid out and lined with trees. The city has thirteen gates (which are always closed at sunset and is some twelve or fourteen miles in circumference. On the whole it lies four square, but some of the walls are a little irregular.

The city has a King of its own, who was recently described as follows by an Englishman:

"Those who visit the king of Kano on his throne must take their shoes, and even their stockings, and bow their heads to the ground. Three hours an English mission waited at the palace gates, and then a low murmur arose, a pathway was suddenly cut, and a magnificent warrior pranced up and drew rein at our feet. This was the second man in the kingdom. The palace, a splendid specimen of mud architecture, was a mass of people; and the court yards were crammed. While we stood in the judgment hall, which was thronged with well-dressed men squatting on the floor, suddenly all the instruments of music burst forth, our umbrellas were snatched from our hands, we were hurried into the king's splendid audience chamber. At far end, on a rich red dais, was seated the king, wearing a black turban which covered everything but his eyes. He is said to be about 10 years of age and to be quite white but he is more probably colored."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The President has decided to appoint his secretary, George B. Cortelyou, Secretary of Commerce.

Mr. Cortelyou's rise to a cabinet position has been rapid and unusual. Says the Saturday Evening Post:

There is a man out in Ottumwa, Iowa, a quiet citizen retired from active life, who by a very small act turned Mr. Cortelyou into the man who has led him steadily up to the present remarkable career. Mr. Cortelyou was entering the office of his brother in New York one day when he narrowly missed colliding with a young man whose seemingly peremptory discouraged state of mind made him careless of his direction. When the gentleman stepped into the office, he questioned his brother as to what he had done to the young man to cause him to be so dejected. "I did nothing," was the answer, "except to tell him I had nothing for him to do. He applied for work."

"What can he do?"

"He is a stenographer."

"Send your office boy after him immediately," which was quickly done, and young Mr. Cortelyou (for it was he) stood by the two men.

"You are a stenographer?" was asked him.

"Yes, sir."

"How soon can you go to work?"

"This minute."

"All right. Hurry right over to the Post Office Department just left there, and while I was in the office I heard them say that you needed a stenographer badly. I think you will be in time to get the place."

It is needless to say that Mr. Cortelyou hurried. He got there.

CARACAS, Feb. 15.—There is great rejoicing here over the signing of the protocols and the raising of the blockade. President Gaitaniero has telegraphed congratulations to Minister Bowen. The Matos solution is thought to be ended. It has developed that Andrew Carnegie offered to furnish \$360,000 to satisfy the German claims but Minister Bowen refused.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The House has passed the Social Civil Bill with three hundred private pensions, which is the record for this kind of legislation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The President has appointed as members of the Alaska Boundary Commission, Secretary Root and Senators Lodge and Turner.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—It is stated that former Congressman Woods will succeed John P. Irish as naval officer at this port.

DENVER, Feb. 14.—Five thousand cattle are starving in Colorado owing to the severe weather and the inaccessibility of forage.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 15.—An immense meteor fell near the town of Brigham producing an earthquake effect.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The police have raided the local concerns, making many arrests.

MAZATLAN, Feb. 15.—The epidemic of bubonic plague is increasing.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 14.—The cold weather in this part of California has damaged fruit but slightly.

PANAMA, Feb. 14.—Colonel Robert Uribe has suicided. General Uribe is still active.

VIENNA, Austria, Feb. 14.—The Archduchess Elizabeth, mother of the Queen Regent Maria Christina of Spain, is dead.

ROME, Italy, Feb. 14.—Periodical reports of the failing health of the Pope are refuted by the remarkably good health which His Holiness is enjoying.

SOFIA, Feb. 14.—Officers of the Macedonian revolutionary committee in Bulgaria have been arrested. The government has placed a military cordon on the Macedonian border to demonstrate the readiness of Bulgaria to fulfill its international obligations.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Wm. J. Bryan was in this city today in conference with Democratic leaders. He has issued a statement announcing that he positively will not be a candidate for the Presidential nomination in the next campaign.

BERLIN, Germany, Feb. 14.—Great satisfaction over the outcome of the Venezuelan affair is manifest in the official circles of Germany. Though starting out on an equal footing with Great Britain and Germany finds herself the most-favored of the Allies by the final settlement. The radical policy of Emperor William, which has widespread comment and aroused fear for the results, is now hailed as a master stroke of statesmanship.



# WRIGHT'S SHORTAGE LIQUOR MEN HAVE A BILL ECONOMIC COLLINS GETS A VOLLEY OF SHOTS NEEDS OF WAILUKU HILO HAD A BUSY WEEK

## Prepare Plans to Control the Trade.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Liquor men of Hawaii are watching the course of discussion of the bills which have been prepared for submission to the Legislature with interest, and when the time comes for the presentation of measures they will not be behind. Such a bill as will represent the opinions of the majority of the dealers in liquors has been drawn, approved by the executive committee of the Hawaiian Protective Association, the organization of the dealers in liquors, and will be read before the caucus of Republicans very soon.

The proposed bill is one which has in it much that will appeal to the men who recognize the inequality of the present law, and although it does not have in it all the ideas which have been advanced by men in the business, has the support of the majority of the members of the Association. There is one feature, however, which is not in the bill which has attracted the attention of many liquor dealers, and while the association does not intend to make any fight at this time, many individual members are ready to take up the struggle. This is the clause which gives to druggists the right to sell liquors at retail in unlimited amounts. The dealers in liquors will make representations which may have the effect of setting a limit upon the amount of liquor which may be sold, or defining the right to sell, making perhaps a physicians prescription necessary for securing liquor from a druggist.

President Rothwell of the Protective Association yesterday gave the following summary of the bill which is to be presented as being the one having the support of the liquor men:

"The bill has been prepared especially with a view to conformity with the provisions of the proposed new county bill as submitted by the Republican County and Municipal Commission, and provides for the repeal of all liquor laws at present on the statute books, many of which have become inoperative and obsolete by common consent and custom, which fact in itself is the strongest argument that they were no longer suitable for the advanced ideas and prevailing conditions in Hawaii. Many of the restrictive provisions of former legislation have been retained, and there has been no act or section eliminated that would thereby result in lessening legitimate government control, or in any reduction of its revenue. On the contrary, the bill as presented, with the endorsement of all legitimate liquor interests, provides methods for increased and complete supervision by properly constituted authority over the entire traffic, and will prove by virtue of higher penalties for infringement of the statutes, a distinct and valuable assistance in the suppression of the illicit sale of intoxicating liquors.

"Three classes of licenses are provided for, each with definite and specific limitations. The fees for all licenses are sufficiently high to warrant reasonable responsibility of the applicant, as well as to insure increased revenue to the government.

"The authority to grant liquor licenses pending the passage of the county bill, is vested in a board of officers of the Territory, consisting of the Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Works and High Sheriff. After the passage of the county bill this authority is exercised by the board of supervisors for each county, thus practically introducing a liberal form of local option.

"A proper and sufficient form of bond is provided for all licenses, which are divided as follows: Wholesale license, \$500 per annum; dealer's license, \$500 per annum; retailer's license in districts of the first class, or being within a radius of three miles from a first or second class postoffice, \$1,000 per annum; retailer's license in districts of the second class, or without the above radius, \$500 per annum. None are transferable as to holder, but change of location may be obtained, in case of fire or otherwise, on approval of the board of officers.

"Manufacture of liquor is provided for, under proper restrictions and upon payment of license.

"Due restrictions and ample penalties for infringement of any of the provisions of the act are enumerated under the several sections of Chapter 8 of this bill, the illicit sale being punishable first with a fine of \$250, which increases afterward.

"Temporary licenses are provided for under Chapter 9, Section 41, and are intended to legalize the sale of liquors on special occasions of celebration and places of public recreation; the section, however, leaves the approval in the control of the society or organization in charge of such celebration.

"Chapter 10 defines the meaning of the term 'intoxicating liquors' and the limitations of time that are expressed by 'Sunday' under the act.

"Chapter 11 provides repeal of all laws, both specified and unspecified, that are in conflict with the act.

"The association appreciates the courtesy extended by the Republican committee in the invitation to present our views, and will hold itself in readiness, through its representatives, to meet any special or regular committee for discussion and conference."

### Minion is Established.

Bishop Restarick has succeeded in establishing an Episcopal church in Hilo which will be known as St. James chapel. Arrangements have been made with the owners of Hilo Hotel for the use of the dining room as a chapel and it will be dedicated on the first Sunday in Lent. It is hoped soon to build a church. Rev. Sidney H. Morgan of Spokane will be the rector.

## THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN



Henry Glass, Who Quelled a Murderous Lunatic.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Revolver shots, screams of women for help and sounds of men struggling awoke the residents in the vicinity of Beretania and Pihiko about 5 o'clock yesterday morning and when the excitement had subsided the bleeding form of a bulky ill-dressed man, bound hand and foot was removed from the little cottage on the Waikeiki-makal corner and lifted into the police patrol wagon and taken to the Queen's Hospital. Another man holding a handkerchief to flowing wounds upon his head, left the house at the same time and sought a physician. The man taken to the hospital was John Collins, the lunatic for whom the police had been searching all night, and the latter was Henry Glass, an employee of Davies & Co., both being badly wounded. Collins had received three bullet wounds in his abdomen inflicted by Henry Glass in self-defense. Glass had received two dangerous wounds on the left side of his head, these being inflicted by a hatchet wielded by John Collins with malicious fury.

The story of the search for Collins on Friday night was told in yesterday's Advertiser. That where the man spent the night is not certain, but about 4:30 a. m., Collins appeared at the Makiki Fire Station where he had once been employed, and in the kitchen found Ben Foster, a hosiery man, who was preparing the early morning coffee for the men, and asked for a cup of coffee. He had a hatchet with him and Foster was told it was used to cut wood. Mr. Markham, the ice-man, was in the kitchen at the same time. Suddenly Collins lunged forward and struck Foster a heavy blow with the hatchet on the left side of the head, cleaving the bone from the eye to a point just above the ear, and exposing the eye-ball. Foster fell to the floor, and being unarmed, Markham fled with Collins in pursuit. Both made a circuit of the wagon outside and Markham then ran for Charles Crane's residence, from which place the Police Station was called up and the patrol wagon called for. Foster on recovering consciousness crawled to the main fire house and a physician was summoned. The man was sent to the Queen's Hospital.

Collins evidently ran down to Beretania street and made his way direct to the cottage at the corner of Pihiko and Beretania streets occupied by Henry and David Glass, their aunt and sister. The first intimation they had was when a pane of glass in the front French window was shattered. Henry leaped out of bed, caught up a big 38-caliber revolver, and not seeing any one in the room stepped out on the porch and fired a shot. He then walked around to the front porch and entered the parlor. As he did so he saw a burly man with a hatchet in hand coming toward him from the dining room. David Glass encountered the man instantly and struck him in the face with his fist. The intruder gave him a blow with the flat of the hatchet on the head. Henry Glass seeing his brother's danger, fired point blank at Collins striking him in the pit of the stomach. Before Glass could pull the trigger a second time he was struck a fearful blow on the top of the head with the hatchet. He shot again, the bullet striking the man's stomach, and received another hatchet blow. A third shot was answered by a second hatchet stroke over Glass' left temple. David then closed in and grappled the intruder by the throat. Henry fired once more and the hatchet fell from Collins' hand. He then struck the prowler on the nose with the butt of the gun, breaking that member.

Both men, wounded as they were, threw the lunatic to the floor and then landed him on a settee. The wounded man, with three bullets in his stomach, and bleeding fast, made a desperate

struggle, but several yards of clothes-line brought by the aunt of the young men, was soon about his wrists and ankles. The flash from one of the shots had set a portiere on fire and this was half burned before the blaze was discovered and the fabric thrown into the street. Neighbors assisted the two young men in holding the prisoner and as the patrol wagon came by on its way to the fire station it was hailed and Collins was taken to the Hospital. His struggles there were fearful and he retained his nerve through the trying ordeal, except to shout occasionally, "Oh, the pain."

When Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth came in he opened his eyes and said, "Hello, Charlie, how are you? I guess I'm gone, make me a good-bye boys." Dr. Wood operated on the man and found that one bullet had entered the abdominal cavity and could not be found; another had gone through it and lodged in the hip and another slug was found between shirt and skin. It was thought that Collins would die during the day, but he rallied and last evening was seemingly strong, although under the influence of opiates. Dr. Waterhouse attended the wounds of Ben Foster, and Dr. Cooper those of Glass, which were severe, the hatchet striking the bone both times but happily not fracturing it.

Collins was a powerful man physically, with arm muscles like steel. Hard not the plucky young Scotchmen brought him down in a struggle that was well nigh fatal to both of them. Collins might have run amuck through the rest of the neighborhood. On learning that he had entered a house occupied by Scotch people, Collins said, "If I had known there were good Scotch people here I would never have come in."

The theory is advanced that after pursuing Markham, Collins became possessed of the insane idea to go to Markham's house, which is directly opposite the Glass' house. The theory is that Collins in his blind fury mistook the Glass' house for that of Markham, and if so many lives were undoubtedly saved by the mistake.

Dr. Wood's official report on the wounds of Collins and Foster, is as follows: Collins—Struck by three bullets; one perforated the intestines twice and the other two made flesh wounds only; the abdominal cavity was opened and two perforations of the intestines found and stitched up. He has a fair chance to recover.

Foster—Has a bad hatchet wound in the bone at the outer angle of the left eye, penetrating the orbit but not opening the cranial cavity. He will recover although his left eye may be damaged.

## SOLDIER CASES GO OVER FOR TERM

The cases of all three of the soldiers who are under indictment for the robbery of Chief Justice Frear's home have been continued for the term. Carlton is still out on bail, but his two companions have not been able to secure bondmen.

Major McClellan has been requested by the War Department to investigate the affair, and not with the intention of thwarting the ends of justice. Carlton has influential friends in the States. His father is clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and the Justices of that court are also interested themselves in the fate of the young soldier.

PNEUMONIA IS DANGEROUS.—The time to cure it is when it is merely a "bad cold." Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is highly recommended by the leading physicians for this malady. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii, sell it.

## Citizens Hold a Three Japanese Mass Meeting There. Are Let Go.

In response to a published call, there was a large meeting of the citizens of Wailuku at the court house Monday evening for the purpose of discussing the needs of the Wailuku district and taking steps to memorialize the authorities and the Legislature concerning the needs of the district.

Senator S. E. Kaue was called to the chair, and Judge McKay was chosen secretary. Attorney Aluli kindly consenting to act as interpreter. The objects for which the meeting was called were briefly rehearsed by the chairman, particular stress being laid on the needs of Wailuku for a new school site, improvements and extensions to the waterworks system, improvement of our roads and streets, notably the road to Kihel and the road from Kahului towards Spreckelsville, the necessity for a road up Iao valley, an expression of opinion of the county seat and circuit court at Wailuku and other minor matters.

The matter of the school site was taken up first, and Judge McKay stated that the school department owns three lots in the vicinity of Wailuku, neither of which is available for a school site, but they could be exchanged for a very desirable site on the mauka side of High street, opposite the residence of Mr. George Hons. Further discussion by Messrs. Keola, Lufkin, and others followed, and the meeting decided that it was highly desirable that the proposed site to secure in exchange for the outside land. A committee appointed by the chair, consisting of Messrs. Baldwin, Lufkin and Keola were selected and authorized to take active steps at once in the matter.

The matter of waterworks was taken up next, and Superintendent Bal made a detailed statement of the condition and needs of this department, and R. A. Wadsworth pointed out the serious need of extending the system by adding pipe from the Wailuku depot along East Main street at least as far as the residences extend so as to supply the large number of residents in the lower end of town with water. There was perfect unanimity of sentiment in the matter, which was referred to a committee of seven to be appointed by the chair.

Road matters were thoroughly discussed, and many of the serious needs of the district were referred to the committee for action. Several residents of Kahului were present as active and interested participants in the meeting, and one of them made a very good point that at least one member of the road board should be a resident of Kahului. The matter of a road up Iao Valley was earnestly and enthusiastically discussed. Judge McKay discussed the advisability of making a road from High street to the entrance to the valley, which would cut out the heavy grade now encountered at the reservoir. This he suggested could be done easily and cheaply by simply extending Vineyard street along the mauka side of the cemetery and along the ditch on an almost level grade, save a small rise from the end of Vineyard street to the ditch.

The matter of insufficient street lights in Wailuku was called up by Mr. P. E. Lamar, who pointed out many places which need lamps, and he moved to refer the matter to the committee for action, which was carried.

Mr. Keola suggested the propriety of asking for an appropriation for suitable public buildings in Wailuku, and this also was referred to the committee.

With reference to the establishment of the county seat at Wailuku, the committee were instructed to prepare a special report, pointing out the reasons why Wailuku is the most suitable place.

No other matters coming up for discussion, on motion of Mr. Keola a committee of seven was appointed by the chair, to whom all matters decided upon in the meeting were referred for prompt action, save the matter of the school site, which was left in the hands of the original committee. The committee of seven appointed were J. N. Keola, Sheriff L. M. Baldwin, Judge W. A. McKay, C. D. Lufkin, J. K. Kaas, T. F. Church, and J. J. Walsh, who met at K. of P. hall on Tuesday evening and took up the work in detail.—Maui News.

## WHEN YOU HAVE A BAD COLD.

You want a remedy that will give quick relief and effect a permanent cure.

You want a remedy that will relieve the lungs and make expectation easy.

You want a remedy that will counteract any tendency toward pneumonia.

You want the best medicine that can be obtained.

You want Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii, sell it.

The trial of three Japanese for conspiracy to extort money from Motohiro for whose murder Wetanabe and Funaocshi are under sentence, began Tuesday afternoon. A. E. Douthitt prosecuted for the Territory, and H. L. Ross and W. H. Smith defended. The case was something of a matinee after the Funaocshi main performance. The same witnesses were again trotted out and the Court waded through the trial at an 18 hour a day shift.

All day Wednesday was devoted to the taking of testimony and the making of argument by counsel. The case went to the jury at about 5 o'clock in the evening and a verdict of acquittal was brought in within two hours.—Hilo Tribune.

### DILLINGHAM'S VISIT.

B. F. Dillingham, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Pond of San Francisco, has been on Hawaii the past week and will return to Honolulu this morning. Mr. Pond is a capitalist from San Francisco and under Mr. Dillingham's guidance has made a thorough inspection of the cane belt on this island. Mr. Dillingham stated that he had made a more thorough inspection of the Oia plantation this trip than he had ever made before. He is satisfied with the conditions and prospects. Mr. Pond has been most favorably impressed with all he has seen on the island of Hawaii.—Hilo Tribune.

### TAVARSH NOT GUILTY.

The trial of Anton Tavarsh, indicted for murder in the first degree for killing John Kane at Pahoa on Christmas day, ended on Tuesday with a verdict of not guilty. Dr. Holland was the first witness called and he was on the stand for several hours. Other witnesses followed and their stories all agreed. It was shown that both men were under the influence of liquor and were inclined to be quarrelsome. It seems that Kane was the aggressor and that Tavarsh was holding his own against the old man when the latter struck Tavarsh with an axe handle knocking him insensible. When he revived Kane had gone toward his home and Tavarsh followed. A fight ensued in which Kane received the injury which caused his death.—Herald.

### HONOHINA WEDDING.

J. H. Moragne and Mary M. Chalmers were married last Monday evening at 6 o'clock at the home of the bride's brother Mr. A. Chalmers of Honohina, Rev. Mr. Hill officiating. Besides the members of the family there were present at the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Fred Breyman, Mr. and Mrs. McGregor Deason and Mr. Crow. Mr. and Mrs. Moragne are at present at the Volcano house. They will reside in Puueo Hilo.

### ONE BRIDGE ARRIVES.

Among the cargo of the Roderick Dhu which arrived last week was one of the steel bridges for the Hilo Railroad Company which will be used to span the Waiakea river. Unfortunately it was the bridge to be placed near the mouth of the stream and, consequently, will be of no service in the construction of the beach extension as all of the ballast will be brought from along the main line and it will be necessary to have the other bridge in position before the trains can cross the stream. The company has received no advice regarding the shipment of the second bridge.—Herald.

TEN YEARS FOR MRS. ANDREWS. Mrs. Andrews who was convicted of manslaughter was sentenced by Judge Little to ten years in prison. The woman took her sentence calmly and showed no signs of mental suffering. She is but twenty six-years of age.

### THE ROSE FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late W. L. Rose was held yesterday from Hilo church. The deceased was 87 years of age and has lived in Hawaii since 1849. He was a Mexican war veteran.

### NEWS NOTES.

Preparations are being made for the Colonial German to be given by the Hilo Cotillion Club Monday evening, February 23, which guarantees that the event will be a success. Many have sent to Honolulu for costumes.

A petition to the Legislature asking for an appropriation of \$10,000 for the erection of an Armory for Company D. H. N. G. is being circulated. The need of such a building for our militia is plain and all the citizens are signing the paper without hesitation.

W. R. King of the auditors department is here to go over the accounts of the public officials.

Judge Little sentenced Torre, a Porto Rican, to jail for one year.

Kanjo, a Jap, got one month, and Pe-Hipo, a native boy, was let off under suspended sentence.

## SSIP ABOUT W. O. SMITH'S VIITS

San Francisco Chronicle of Feb. 6th prints this from its Washington correspondent:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Some little stir surrounds the visit here of W. O. Smith of Honolulu, who came from land paradise at breakneck speed to ostensible errand of heading off a petition providing for a national settlement on Molokai. As Congress has not at any time during the visit had the slightest intention of doing such an act, and as the people of Hawaii were informed of this fact, a taste in coming here was somewhat extraordinary.

A story is current that the opposition to making Molokai a national colony was deftly worked up by Hawaiian politicians and financiers who hope to get a ditch bill through Congress. It is said the plan was to show a show of desperate resistance to a leper scheme, which would be withdrawn on the assurance the ditch bill would receive favorable consideration. Smith is not charged with complicity in this scheme.

Senator Burton of Kansas has championed several matters desired by the Hawaiian planters, notably that of immigration—Chinese semi-slave laborers, in efforts have met no encouragement in either branch of Congress. In fact, it is too busy dodging treaties and concocting trust legislation to bother with the territorial Hawaii has a reputation, too, of being the center of political manipulators, and while reputation is no doubt undeserved, the proposed plan from that territory is being rigidly scrutinized. Senator Little is authority for the statement no further legislation whatever concerning Hawaii will be considered this session.

## WEAVER IS TO BE ANDREWS' ASSISTANT

Weaver, who has been engaged in practice of the law here for many years, will be appointed Assistant Attorney General by Attorney General Benson. Mr. Weaver has been engaged by the Republican Central Committee, and his appointment was due to the approval of that body. It is the intention of Attorney General Andrews and Deputy Peters to go to the court work, while the Attorney General will have charge of the office.

Governor Wright of the Philippines has left Washington for his home in Hawaii and expects to sail shortly. Manila from San Francisco via Honolulu.



# Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.  
**SEMI-WEEKLY.**  
**ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS**  
**WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.**  
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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17

## FUTURE OF SCHOOLS

The disposition manifested by members of the Legislature from the other islands to make a point of the section of the County bill which provides for the management and control of the school system, is one which needs something more than sentiment to back it up. There seems to be a feeling, in fact that there has been publication, that the Board is at work to manufacture sentiment toward retaining local control, all of which is without foundation in fact, if members of the Board are to be taken as competent witnesses. They work without compensation and their only reward is that the public school system of Hawaii is second to none in the United States.

The placing of the control of the schools in the hands of county or precinct boards will mean that there cannot be maintained a system of the same uniformity that is now established, and opens the whole matter to favoritism, which in the older commonwealths has resulted in the placing of incompetents in the schools of the districts. This is to be deplored wherever it occurs and to be avoided wherever possible. It is a fact that the literacy of the islands has been commended all over the nation, and to permit any falling off in the standard of the schools now, would be a reflection upon the quality of the citizenship of the Territory.

The question of expense must enter into every discussion as to the capacity of the counties to keep up the schools to their standard. Reference to the last report of the Board of Education shows that the schools of the Territory cost the people much more than is realized from the school tax. The smaller counties are the ones which would suffer and for the purpose of comparison, it is fair to take the proposed county of West Hawaii. In the five districts which are to compose that county the school tax, as reported, amounted to \$12,046, while the expenses of the schools was \$37,066. This discrepancy of \$25,000 would have to be met out of the taxation of the county, which was in the aggregate only, in round numbers, \$75,000. The balance it will appear at once is too small to permit the carrying out of the scheme of improvements which is deemed necessary.

Taking this county as a criterion the loss of the people will be more than simply the possible falling in the standard, as they will have to pay a large tax if they would keep up the schools to where they have been in the past, and where they must be to maintain the degree which is needed to make the citizenship what it should be under the American flag.

The question of school buildings is a separate one, and might well be the subject of discussion. It may be that it would be well to place their control in the hands of the county supervisors, and thus make it possible to have schools wherever there is sufficient population to demand buildings. If there could be a combination, the tutelage of the youth in the hands of the Territorial board and the maintenance of the buildings under county control, the dual system might be productive of the best results.

## ROCKEFELLER TURNED DOWN.

It has been a favorite cry of the half-baked, unwashed political orator that Republicans always are the friends of capital as against labor interests. This has been made a slogan ever so often and the presence behind the Democratic band of such men as William M. Whitney and the late Senator Calvin Bryce, of Ohio, has never in the least disconcerted leaders who seek a cry rather than facts.

Now however comes a direct refutation, and with such facts beside it that the people must recognize hereafter that the dominant party of the nation is not only the party of progress and prosperity but also that of the people. The passage of the anti-trust bill is one thing, the way in which it was done a commentary on party integrity and the sharp rebuke administered to Trustees attempting to control or dictate legislation must stand as conclusive evidence as to the ranging of Republicans on the side of the consuming public.

John D. Rockefeller, the head of the Standard Oil Company, made the direct attempt to place his finger on the anti-trust bill a week ago and the rebuke came in the form of agreement to the obnoxious publicity clause of the Department of Commerce Law and unanimous passage of the Littlefield bill in the House. The form of the attempt at dictation is in itself insulting. Six United States Senators are reported to have received messages signed by Rockefeller of which the substance is as follows:

"We are opposed to any anti-trust legislation. Our counsel, Mr. —, will see you. It must be stopped."

It was not until Mr. — arrived that the indignation of the Senators was voiced and the indignation of the reception which awaited him was such that he lost no time in getting back to New York and then came action. There may be even yet public ventilation of the subject for some of the members of Congress are righteously indignant. One Senator of long experience said:

"No such formidable weapon ever has been put into the hands of one man by another in any legislative contest as was put in my hands by the sender of that telegram. If necessary, I will rise in my place in the Senate and read it. Then we will see whether any voter is to be recorded against the legislation at which these efforts are being directed."

## ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

A. Sunter has published the following questions which he asks the Advertiser to answer:

1. "Can an American farmer do as well in Hawaii as in California?"

He can sell his milk, butter, poultry, hogs and eggs for more than they will bring in California, raise all his vegetables and most of his fruit and in the meantime be growing special products which will pay better than the average special farm products of California do today. That is to say, pineapples are better than oranges or lemons at present prices, sisal is better than wheat, vanilla beans are better than raisin grapes, high-grade bananas are better than zinfandel grapes.

2. "If he decided to come here, is it not true that the cost of coming, together with the great expense of finding, and getting located on a suitable piece of land (that is, if there is any suitable land to be had) would not be sufficient to buy a small farm at home, where a good living could be made for himself and family?"

The cost of moving from New England to Nebraska and the incidental costs of getting located would suffice for buying a small farm at home. Any change to distant parts costs money; but millions of people have not let that fact stand in the way of improving their condition. As to "suitable land," inquiry of the Land Commissioner or a study of the statistical report which he took to Washington a year or two ago, will reassure anybody on that point. There are over 75,000 acres of unoccupied public land on Oahu alone, the worst of which will grow sisal, chickens, hogs and certain other products. Even the bare slopes of the Waianae range, where the conditions are almost precisely like those of Italy, have produced excellent olives. The people who turned Utah into a garden spot were infinitely worse off as regards soil, rainfall and general prospects, when they arrived there, than people would be who settled on the most forbidding tracts in Hawaii. They made a living, a market and a rich agricultural State.

3. "If he succeeds in finding a suitable piece of land, will he be satisfied with the conditions as to residence, and cultivation imposed by the Government, covering a period of several years, before the land can be patented?"

The conditions are practically the same as regards time of occupation and residence as those imposed by the United States land laws and are necessary to keep the farms out of the hands of mere speculators. What is wanted on the land is the farmer who will raise crops; not the speculator who will raise nothing on it but the price. Nor is it advisable to give graziers the chance to gobble up all the land through dummy homesteaders.

4. "Will he require much capital to enable him to tide over the period of three or five years necessary to grow a crop of coffee, sisal, vanilla, and kindred products, or will the vegetables that he will grow, support him and family, and repay him for the expense incurred?"

The farmer here as elsewhere will need some capital. He must build, buy tools, stock, groceries, clothing, etc., and the plants, trees or cuttings for his special products cannot be had for nothing. The fairly well-to-do farmer who wants to do better, is the man for Hawaii.

5. "Can the average American farmer successfully sell vegetables, or will he be in competition with Asiatics, or Portuguese? And will he not lose caste if he engages in farming in Hawaii?"

There is a man living far up the Manoa valley who is successfully selling vegetables every day to families who prefer them to the Chinese product. If there were enough white men in the business to maintain a sales depot in town and send out wagons or to assure middlemen a regular and plentiful supply, the returns at the current prices for vegetables should be good. But we do not advocate small farming of this kind as a business; merely as a help to livelihood while export products are growing. As to "caste" the Advertiser does not recommend small farming as a means of breaking into society. It is not an occupation for leaders of the German but for plain, working American citizens, of the type that supplied the country with Abraham Lincoln and some other good men.

6. "If he is an exceptional man, and successfully passes through the probationary period, will he continue to do all the farm work himself, or will he, like the sugar planters, employ Asiatic labor to help him out?"

Farmers like other men get their labor as cheaply as they can. Probably they would employ some Asiatics, but as farms do not need to be so large here as in Kansas, the farmer and his sons and daughters, if he has any, can do a great deal for themselves. The writer has seen a man and one helper do pretty well with a ten acre orange tract in California, except in picking season.

7. "Is it not true that his children will have to mix with inferior races? Will not the children intermarry with, and his descendants have the blood of Asia in their veins?"

There is little intermarriage here between whites and Asiatics; considerable between whites and natives. The more white settlers that come in, the wider and the more available will be the social conditions and opportunities of white men. This paper is not working to put a white family here and there in the midst of aliens; but to open up suitable tracts where white people will settle as producing communities and intermarry with each other. If enough farmers come, the future will take care of itself, just as it did when the American pioneers settled among the Indians and among the Mexicans of the far southwest.

8. "Did the old residents of thirty or more years ago, continue their farming operations? Did they not all leave it for the more profitable sugar farming?"

As a rule the old residents, like farmers elsewhere, went into the forms of agriculture that paid them best, cane-raising and grazing in particular. But the sugar land is now mostly taken up and the product does not pay as well as it used to. Large capital is needed to embark in it. This paper is arguing for the small farmer, not the plantation magnate, and pointing out what he may find to do. And it holds that if Hawaii is to have any general prosperity after the bonanza days of sugar have gone for good, it will have to develop all its resources and do it through the kind of men who have built up the great mainland States and Territories.

9. "Wahiawa Colony is a success. Can it be duplicated? Would it have been a success, except for the water they developed and sold to the Waiwala Plantation?"

Wahiawa colony is a success because white men went there and applied themselves with industry and good judgment to the work in hand. When they required water they got it as other communities might on these Islands of high mountains and abundant rainfall. The need of irrigation is much less severely felt here than in California.

Finally, every objection made to small farming in Hawaii has been directed in the pioneer days against every State and Territory in the Union. Daniel Webster opposed the annexation of California on the ground that the soil was worthless, and a representative of the government, sent in the early days to survey the San Joaquin valley, pronounced it an irreclaimable desert. Today California ranks fifth in wealth among the States of the Union and eighth in the value of farm products, while the San Joaquin is one of the granaries of the world. Yet for a large portion of the most productive areas of California there are six months when no rain falls; and in the southern citrus belt the average annual rainfall is less than the monthly precipitation in most parts of Hawaii. This Territory has rain, climate and soil fit for small farming as well as large farming and attempts to discourage the small ventures are an affront to good citizenship.

Mother Gulick, at ninety-nine, seems to have done very well in the "dangerous climate" of Honolulu, and she has always drank the water of the country. So has Mother Parker, aged ninety-five. There is a large colony of very old people here whose lives are singularly inapposite to any demonstration of local unhealthfulness.

Newspapers which advocate Governors of thirty have no reason to complain of Attorney Generals of thirty-three.

The large farmer has succeeded in Hawaii and the small farmer should now have his chance.

## FIGHTING THE TRUSTS

The passage of the anti-trust bill by Congress, the first step toward complete regulation of great aggregations of capital for the monopoly of some line of trade, marks a step toward the control of the people over corporations whose methods of doing business are opposed to the best public policy. The weapon which is to be used in this instance is publicity and with practically the same provisions in the Littlefield bill and the Department of Commerce measure it seems certain that the people will know just what the great companies are doing.

The Littlefield bill, which passed the House a week ago without dissenting voice represents the utmost in publicity and is in fact the Knott bill, and so must be taken as representing the administration's views on that feature of the campaign against monopolies.

The bill as passed requires corporations "hereafter organized" to file returns covering their articles of incorporation, financial composition, etc., with the Interstate Commerce Commission on penalty of being restrained from engaging in interstate commerce; prescribes penalties for false returns, etc. The Commission is given authority in its discretion to call for similar returns from existing corporations doing an interstate business. The Commission is given power to compel the answer to questions and a fine of not to exceed \$5000 is imposed for failure to obey the Commission in this respect.

Rebates by carriers is made punishable with a fine of not less than \$1000, and corporations violating the provisions of this section are forbidden the use of the instrumentalities of interstate commerce. Carriers are prohibited from knowingly transporting articles produced, manufactured or sold in violation of the Sherman act. In cases of prosecutions no person is to be excused from testifying on the ground that such testimony would tend to incriminate him, but for such testimony the witness is not to be prosecuted. The Circuit Courts are given jurisdiction in cases of violation, and it is made the duty of the district attorneys to institute proceedings to prevent violations, and individuals damaged by violations are given authority to sue.

The success of the promoters of this measure bids fair to bring about a condition favorable to the completion of the program of President Roosevelt. The rebate feature may be strengthened by a special message in which case honest competition may be said to be fairly on the way.

London cable correspondents say Emperor William looks haggard and is on the verge of physical collapse which he can escape only by a long rest. The Emperor is a type of the strenuous liver who must have some exciting absorbing interest to keep his mind employed. For many years he has managed to keep correspondents and embassies as well watching him closely and it is periodically expected that the breaking down rumor shall be started. Reports however do not come from such sources, or backed by such authority that they need cause any great apprehension. The German Emperor surely will be well enough to furnish a surprise before the Balkan difficulty is ended.

It would be in line with progressive advertising for the Tourist Commission to persuade Rockefeller to come and try the pot remedy for that stomach trouble, and then claim the million he offers to exploit the cure and secure other millionaire patients.

The bill limiting private fortunes to \$10,000,000 is not dangerous. It was introduced by Wellington of Maryland, who secured notoriety by not being sorry for the assassination of President McKinley.

Now that danger from without is past, Castro will devote himself to making it warm for revolutionists. He will probably realize that an American would be of service there as well.

A Kansas Senator has introduced a bill prohibiting the eating of snakes. There is some waiting for the man who can legislate out of existence those that are merely seen.

London admits a crisis is near in the Balkans, but that is no new view for London to express.

It is a long road from the Balkans to Constantinople.

## A CITIZEN'S STORY

Told by a Honolulu Citizen for the Benefit of Honolulu People.

The greatest importance attached to the following is that it concerns a Honolulu citizen. It would lose three-quarters of its interest if it involved some resident of Kalamazoo, Mich., or Woonsocket, R. I. Like all the testimony which has appeared here, and like all which will follow about the Old Quaker remedy, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, it comes from residents, fellow citizens and neighbors. No other remedy can show such a record of home cures. Read this case:

Mrs. Emma Vieira, of King street, this city, says: "For three or four years I had the misfortune to be afflicted with an aching back. The pain and discomfort this entailed on me can be better imagined than described. I have two children and it was of course difficult for me to attend to them while oppressed with suffering. The way in which I found relief eventually was by using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, procured at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did me a large amount of good, as I now testify I should certainly recommend those who have backache or any other form of kidney trouble to try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name Doan's, and take no other.

## LOCAL BREVITIES

News was received by wireless yesterday of the death of W. I. Rose, an old resident of Hilo.

W. H. Cornwell has presented to Bishop Museum an ancient Hawaiian "holua" which was used as a sort of sled in the fourteenth century.

Honolulu people have received formal invitations to attend the Osaka Exposition. The invitations are issued by Baron T. Morata, Japanese Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and vice-president of the Exposition.

Mr. J. B. Rohrer, who resigned as chief engineer of the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company last August, was recently offered by Governor Taft the position of chief assistant engineer of the Philippine Commission. The offer was entirely unolicited, and came to him by telegram while on his way East.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

A native named Kuewailili was arrested at the Kailua detention camp yesterday charged with stealing clothing from one of his relatives.

The matter of the charges against Curator Brigham made by local Catholics will be considered at the meeting of the Bishop Estate Trustees on Monday.

The Senate chamber is now in readiness. New desks have been placed in the Secretary's office, and all accommodations have been made for the Senators.

Major McClellan, the new commandant at Camp McKinley, has issued an order to the effect that the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" should be abandoned at retreat.

Albert Nilson, mate of the Alpena, was held to the grand jury in \$1,000 bonds by Commissioner Gill yesterday for assault upon a seaman. There were three witnesses who testified against him, and no defense was put in.

A native named Kahahawai broke into the house of a Chinese at Waihanai yesterday afternoon, ransacked a trunk from which he took ten dollars in cash, and landed at the Police Station with a charge of burglary against him late in the afternoon. It was rather a quick turn, on the whole.

John Keefe, a youthful husband of San Rafael, California, who is charged with perjury by his young wife, formerly Miss Maud Clark of the Chutes of San Francisco, for swearing he was of marriageable age while in fact only twenty years old, was to have been sent to Honolulu by his mother to prevent the marriage. The bride married him hurriedly and stopped the flight to this place.

The Scientific American of January 31st, contains a two-page write up of the landing of the Maekay cable at Honolulu, together with some clear illustrations of the event. Among the photographs are Robert Louis Stevenson's house near which the cable end lay, one showing the sending of the President's message, a scene at the Capitol grounds during the exercises and one at Waikiki.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Dominga Bala, aged 45, a native of Guam Island, died yesterday at the Hospital for Incurables, and will be buried this morning at Pearl City.

The committee of the trustees of the Bishop Museum will have laid before them at their meeting this afternoon the charges preferred by the local Catholics against Curator Brigham of the Museum, relating to certain expressions alleged to have been recently made by him to some tourists concerning Father Damien. The matter will be brought before the trustees by representatives of the Catholic Mission, and there will be depositions presented of certain witnesses.

Republican members of the Legislature will hold a caucus this evening at 7:30 o'clock at the party headquarters for the purpose of outlining a course of action during the session which opens on Wednesday. There are a score of applicants for the various places and a vote will be taken as to the men who will fill them. Members of the lower house said yesterday that the caucus would not be binding and that the election on Wednesday would have to be depended upon to finally settle all contestants. Nearly every member of the two houses is now here.

Letters from the Hedemanns give the information that they expect to reach Honolulu Feb. 24th.

Miss Minnie Williams, the only woman survivor on the raft that carried the people from the wrecked Walla Walla, arrived in the Mowara and is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dowsett.

If YOUR CHILDREN are subject to croup, watch for the first symptom of the disease—hoarseness. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, the attack can be averted. Even after the croupy cough has appeared the attack can always be prevented by giving this remedy. It is also invaluable for colds and whooping cough. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii, sell it.



**The "Star" Ventilator.**

Storm-proof, effective, for ventilating factories of all kinds, public buildings, residences, etc.

**Merchant's Metal "Spanish" Tiles**

Ornamental, Storm-Proof, Easily Laid.

These tiles are recommended by leading architects, engineers and builders of first class buildings. Merchant's "Oothic" Shingles, copper, galvanized steel or terra cotta. Send for illustrated book-let of our specialities, mailed free upon application. **MERCHANT & CO., Inc.,** Sole Manufacturers, 517 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

## Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen rheumatism—that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long and their condition is common worse in wet weather.

"It has been a long time since we have been without Hood's Sarsaparilla. Father thinks he could not be without it. He has been troubled with rheumatism since he was a boy, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine he can take that will enable him to take his place in the field." Miss Ada Dorr, Sidney, Iowa.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Remove the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can take them.

## BUSINESS CARDS

**H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.**—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

**F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.**—Import and Commission Merchants, Bond St., Honolulu, H. I.

**LEWERS & COOKE**—(Robert Law, P. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

**HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.**—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, February 16, 1904

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val	Bid
MEMBERS			
Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100	
L. B. Kerr Co., Ltd.	500,000	50	
SUGAR			
Agromint Co.	5,000,000	20	
Agromint Co.	1,000,000	100	
Agromint Co.	2,125,700	100	
Agromint Co.	2,000,000	20	57
Agromint Co.	750,000	100	
Agromint Co.	3,000,000	30	
Agromint Co.	2,000,000	100	
Agromint Co.	200,000	20	31
Agromint Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	100	
Agromint Co.	100,000	100	
Agromint Co.	500,000	100	
Agromint Co.	2,000,000	20	
Agromint Co.	1,000,000	100	
Agromint Co.	1,000,000	20	100
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Agromint Co.	1,000,000	100	
Agromint Co.	5,000,000	50	
Agromint Co.	500,000	100	
Agromint Co.	750,000	100	
Agromint Co.	750,000	100	
Agromint Co.	2,000,000	20	
Agromint Co.	4,000,000	100	
Agromint Co.	750,000	100	
Agromint Co.	750,000	100	
TRANSPORT CO'S			
Agromint Co.	500,000	100	
Agromint Co.	500,000	100	
ELECTRIC CO'S			
Agromint Co.	500,000	100	
Agromint Co.	1,000,000	100	
Agromint Co.	150,000	10	
Agromint Co.	4,000,000	100	
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# TURKEY IS NOW READY TO PUT A QUARTER MILLION OF MEN INTO THE FIELD

## Thousands of Macedonians Gather at Sofia and Enter Protest Against the Arrest of Revolutionists.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 15.—Edhem Pasha, who has been given supreme command of the Turkish forces, has completed plans for the mobilization of an army of a quarter million of men.

The Porte has received pacific assurances from all the Powers. Bulgarian plans for army mobilization are reported here as finished.

SOFIA, Feb. 15.—A great meeting of Macedonians, attended by probably 10,000 men and women, was held today and strong protests were made against the arrest of revolutionists.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 15.—The Press has been instructed to refrain from the publication of articles hostile to Turkey.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—In government circles it is now admitted that a crisis in the Balkans is at hand.

## HOW LONDON VIEWS THE DUEL OF BEAR AND TURK

NEW YORK, February 7.—A cable to the Sun from London says: It is beginning to be borne in upon the English public mind that great complications are imminent in the East which threaten more serious humiliation than is possible in Venezuela, and it is hoped that the field will be cleared of other complications before the new crisis becomes acute.

Each day's news tends to strengthen the belief that the day of the Turk's last struggle to retain his foothold in Europe is close at hand. Russia's determination sooner or later to acquire Constantinople is a recognized factor in European politics. British prejudice is so strong against Russia in these days that English observers almost invariably see malevolent ambition in every act of the Czar's Government. Making all due allowances for this prejudice, however, it is impossible not to share the English suspicion and belief of the present moment that Russia has determined that the time is now ripe for the realization of her great ambition, and that she intends in the present year to extend her domain to the Bosphorus. This belief is undoubtedly shared by the Turk himself, and the news of the Sultan's decision to mobilize nearly a quarter of a million of men is partial evidence thereof.

The Turkish view of the situation is lucidly set forth in the Pall Mall Gazette by a Turkish staff officer, who served in the last Russo-Turkish war. He says: "There have been many false alarms, but this spring trouble will come. One convincing sign is to be found in the circumstances of Count Ignatieff's tour of the Balkans in commemoration of Russian victories, which were not a sufficient motive for his speeches. These were of a sort calculated to make mischief. In fomenting trouble he was carrying out the solid policy of the Russian Foreign Office." There will be no serious rising in Macedonia until Russia gives the word. If Russia gives the word it will be because she is sure of a free hand without interference from other powers. The indications at present are that Russia has a free hand. Since Lord Salisbury's speech about putting money on the wrong horse, Russia has held that England does not count in Balkan politics. France is Russia's ally, and may be presumably relied upon to keep Germany quiet. Some small concession on the Adriatic coast would easily conciliate any objection that Italy might be disposed to raise, and there can be no doubt of an understanding between Russia and Austria.

The war will be a duel between Russia and Turkey, but the result of such a war is not a foregone conclusion. Whatever may be inefficient in Turkey, the army is efficient. It is a far better army than twenty-five years ago, and even then it was very good. The main difference between conditions then and now is that then Turkey had command of the sea. Now Russia has it. The truth is that the whole situation is only just beginning to impress itself upon Englishmen. There has been no sign thus far of a popular demand that Great Britain should interpose forcibly to thwart Russia's ambition. It is assumed, of course, that Egypt will fall to England's lot. But Russia is not yet in Constantinople, and it may be a long time before she gets there. The point for immediate consideration is the indication, which grows stronger every day, that she has decided to put the issue to the test, and that before the year is much older.

HAVANA, Feb. 15.—Four hundred Americans gathered this evening and with appropriate ceremonies commemorated the fifth anniversary of the destruction of the American battleship Maine.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—The new first class battleship Maine, designed to take the place in the Navy occupied by the vessel destroyed five years ago at Havana, was launched today.

The Maine was blown up in the harbor of Havana at 9:45 o'clock on the evening of Feb. 15, 1898. Two hundred and fifty-three men on the vessel were either drowned or killed. This calamity brought on our war with Spain. Many of the victims were unable to get on deck from their quarters and went down with the vessel, which sank within three minutes after the explosion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 15.—Facts brought out in the legislative investigation of the charges of bribery affecting members of the Pilots commission are highly sensational. Commissioner Alexander admits that Pilot Tyson paid \$4250 for his job.

A committee of five members of the California legislature have been investigating charges that the Pilot Commission, and chiefly Pilot Commissioner Charles H. S. Pratt, had offered to accept bribes in exchange for positions as pilots.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 15.—There has been heavy loss on the cattle and sheep ranges of Utah, Idaho and Wyoming by reason of the extreme cold.

TOPEKA, Kans., Feb. 15.—A severe blizzard is raging throughout the Missouri river region.

LA GUAYRA, Feb. 15.—The blockade of Venezuelan ports has now been raised and the people are celebrating the event. Activities against the revolutionists will now begin.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 15.—Severe earthquakes have been reported from the region about Guerrero.

# COLLINS DIES IN AGONY FROM HIS THREE WOUNDS

## Maniac Who Ran Amuck Passes Away Without Recovering Consciousness—Left an Address and Weapon at Former Boarding House.

The man who ran amuck in the vicinity of Piko and Beretania streets on Saturday morning is dead.

When Henry Glass put three bullets from his revolver into the abdomen of John Collins, maniac, in defense of his own life and the life of his brother David, it was not thought probable that the wounded man would recover. He was taken at once to the Queen's Hospital, and there he lingered in the greatest agony until his death occurred at three o'clock on Sunday morning.

But although Collins was suffering the greatest agony from the time that he was shot until he died, he was not conscious of it. He did not, in fact, recover consciousness at all, but kept rolling from side to side, calling "Mother!" and sometimes "Grandmother!" At times, too, he would seem to feel the presence of the nurse beside him, and he would address her as "mother." At about ten o'clock Saturday night he began sinking, and from that time onward grew steadily weaker until he died. Of course he could make no statement of the shooting, nor utter any word that would give the authorities a clue to his family or friends.

The men wounded by Collins in his demoniac race to death were all reported yesterday as doing well. An operation was performed upon Ben Foster, the injured fireman cut with a hatchet over the eye by Collins, at the Hospital yesterday, and while there is a possibility that Foster may lose the sight of the injured eye, the physicians hope for better things. The two brothers Glass are getting along well. There were no arrests made yesterday in the affair, and there may be none, save as a matter of mere form. The facts of the case are so notorious, and the justification for the shooting so plain that an inquest in the case would be only formal.

The body of Collins will be buried at Pearl City today. It has been ascertained that the man came here from San Francisco, about two years ago. He was employed in various capacities about the city of some time, losing every position that he obtained because of his habit of drinking to excess, and finally he disappeared altogether from this island. His friends here did not even know.

## EWA PLANTATION'S GAY MASQUERADE

Not since the erection of the new recreation pavilion at Ewa plantation has there been such a unique and brilliant assemblage as that which gathered there on Saturday evening at a Valentine party. The function took the form of a masquerade ball and the participants comprised not only the social folk of that very live community, but many of the young people of Honolulu also accepted the invitation to enjoy the festival of the popular saint. Manager and Mrs. Renton of the plantation were present and joined heartily in the gaiety.

Almost every character of interest was represented by the numerous gathering of ladies and gentlemen and many of the costumes were strikingly original and elaborate in design. The command to unmask came between 9 and 10 o'clock and later on in the evening a bountiful repast was provided for the guests by the ladies of Ewa. Among those present were the following:

Miss Fisher, Spanish lady; Miss Hotchins, colonial dame; Mr. W. A. Anson, school girl; Mrs. T. O'Dowda, domino; T. O'Dowda, the faithful husband; Miss Eklund, St. Valentine; C. E. Eklund, soldier; Miss Gunnison, Tambourine girl; Mrs. Roberts, Hawaiian lady; Mrs. Rice, gypsy; Mrs. Swift, coon; D. G. May, dairy maid; Miss Gunderson, flower girl; R. N. Davis, Bluebeard; Miss Murdoch, domino; Mr. Beakbane, Li Hung Chang; Miss Agnes Alexander, colonial dame; H. C. Schmidt, Nothing-at-all; C. M. Roberts, Bulgarian warrior; David Douglas, colored dude; Alexander McKeever, courtier; Miss Damon, colonial dame; Miss Craig, Fortia; Miss Cross, Little Bo Peep; Miss J. M. Dawson, witch; Miss Ritchie, Queen of Hearts; Mrs. Roswell, Ambolins Snow; Miss Boswell, swell coon lady; Mrs. Chas. Crane, gypsy; Mrs. Jennings, lady in black; Mrs. Eklund, peasant; Mr. Chase, Noah; Mrs. Douglas, Mother Goose; Mrs. Dr. Davis, colonial dame; Miss Nora Davis, February; Miss Alice Brown, Mary Queen of Scots; Mrs. Mary Gunn, Juliet; Dr. Davis, plantation dandy.

## Nearly Girdled Globe.

The Executive Secretary has received a cablegram which has probably covered as much distance as any cablegram on record. It was sent from Honolulu and nearly girdled the globe before it reached its destination.—Maaila Times.

PNEUMONIA IS DANGEROUS.—The time to cure it is when it is merely a "bad cold." Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is highly recommended by the leading physicians for this malady. It cures croup and croup quickly. All dealers and druggists. Bennett, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii, and H.

where he had gone until he worked his way up from the island of Kauai on the Hail, and was driven to death by the habit that had ruined his life.

In tracing the movements of Collins after he left the steamer W. O. Hall at daylight on last Thursday morning, it has been learned by the Advertiser that the drink crazed maniac went first, after leaving the boat, to the house of his former landlady, Mrs. J. T. Downey, at Alapai and Beretania streets.

"I was asleep when he came and rapped on my door," said that lady last night. "His rapping awakened me, and when I asked who was there and he called out in reply 'Collins,' I was much surprised, as I had not seen him for more than five months. I told him to wait for a moment, and I would let him in. While I was dressing, he walked into the dining room and sitting down at the table there where my boys had been getting their lessons, he wrote something on a bit of paper. When I went into the hall, finally, he was standing half in the dark, and he would not come into the front room, where my boys were in bed. I got a good look at him, however, for he thrust the paper into my hands, saying: 'Here! Send to that address, and tell him I want some money and must have it right away!'"

"He was in his stocking feet, with neither hat nor coat on, and he had a wild look, as though he was insane. I thought, at the time, that he was crazy from drink. He went away, however, without coming in, saying he was going to look for some of the boys with whom he had worked on the Rapid Transit—and after he had gone I found this club lying on my hall table."

The club was a belaying pin, evidently taken by Collins from the steamer W. O. Hall. The man's subsequent actions lead to the conclusion that Mrs. Downey had a narrow escape from him, with such a weapon in his hands.

"He roomed with me for several months," she went on. "He told me, once, that his people lived somewhere in Kansas, that he was of Scotch birth, that his mother was living and he had a step-father. I know no more about him than that."

The paper which Collins thrust into Mrs. Downey's hand contained this address: "Mr. Harry Butler, 1544 Folsom street, San Francisco."

## HOW JUDGE LITTLE PILES UP COSTS

HILO, Hawaii, Feb. 12.—"This is my calendar, and I will call it as I see fit." In these words Circuit Judge Little proclaimed to the lawyers in his court that he was the real thing when it came to being boss, and that the expense to the Territory in the matter of witness fees, and the wear and tear upon attorneys and their clients in being called into court at all kinds of inconvenient hours cut no figure with him. Judge Little, in fact, has been leading attorneys and witnesses and court officers something of a life during the last term. He has held court from 9 a. m. to 11 noon every day, from 1:30 to 5:30 p. m., and again in the evening from seven o'clock until midnight. And the State's attorneys have been allowed no say whatever in the matter of calling cases for trial. If the Judge wanted to try a case, it has been called—and if the State's witnesses were not on hand the case has been nolle prossed, of necessity. A case cannot be tried, at least with any hope of conviction, if the witnesses for the prosecution are not present.

The result of all this has been that witnesses, living in remote parts of the circuit, have been sent for and held at Hilu. They had to be held, because the State has never been sure at what moment they would be needed. And that has caused a vast piling up on incidental expenses, the bill for which will come on the Territory, even though the officers have cut the fees down as much as they dared.

There was one case, the strongest case of illicit liquor selling the State had, the prosecuting witness in which had been allowed to go home sick, one night. On that particular night the Judge arbitrarily called that particular case, whether or no, and of course the prosecution failed. And then Judge Little said that it was his calendar and he would call it as he saw fit.

Former Editor Norrie is in town to attend the session of the legislature and meet his old friend Colonel Maxima.

Drs. Wood and Day gave an interesting exhibition of the X-ray at their office last night to a small company which included Governor and Mrs. Dole. Interesting experiments were made, among them the taking of an anatomical photograph. The beating of the heart of the Chinese office boy was clearly seen through the fluorescent screen.

Lieut. Sam Leslie and Henry Espinda of the police department, returned last evening from Lanai in the steamer Noeau, after having been on guard for more than a month on the island of Lanai over the Hayvelsen property which is in legal dispute. Both men really lost their lives on last Friday when they attempted to go to Lahaina from Lanai in a whaler.

# AMES OF MINNEAPOLIS CAPTURED BY POLICE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

## Mayor of That City, Indicted for an Attempt at Bribery, Must Answer the Charge Before the Courts.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 15.—Mayor A. A. Ames, of this city, who has been hunted for many weeks by the police, has been arrested in New Hampshire.

Ames was indicted by the grand jury last June. It was charged that the mayor endeavored to have his secretary, Thomas R. Brown, appointed sheriff by the county commissioners, when it became evident that Philip Megaarden would be removed from the office by the governor for malfeasance.

In attempting to carry out this plan he is alleged to have offered to so arrange matters that the \$20,000 annual income of the sheriff's office should be divided equally between Brown and the three county commissioners who were to vote for him, forming a majority of the board.

Ames has been mayor of Minneapolis four times, having been elected thrice as a democrat and again in November, 1900, after having been out of office for some years, as a republican. He is a veteran of the Civil war, in which he served as surgeon, and is a G. A. R. man. His administration of the affairs of the city of Minneapolis is said to have been very corrupt. He is alleged to have made a fortune by licensing and levying tribute on every form of vice.

## A PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE COUNTY MEASURE

A gentleman who has had much to do with the making of laws submits the following as an amendment to Section 1, Chapter 1, of the proposed County Bill.

The territory of Hawaii is hereby divided into five counties as follows:

- (a) All the Island of Oahu and all other Islands of the territory not included in the limits of any other county to be called the county of Oahu.
- (b) The Islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe, and all islands within three nautical miles of the shores thereof, excepting that portion set apart as a territorial reservation for the care of the lepers, known as the peninsula of Kalaupapa and Kalawao, to be called the county of Maui.
- (c) All that portion of the Island of Hawaii known as the districts of North Kohala, South Kohala and Hamakua and all islands within three nautical miles of the shores thereof, to be called the county of Waimea.
- (d) All that portion of the Island of Hawaii known as the districts of Hilo and Puna and all islands within three nautical miles of the shores thereof, to be called the county of Hilo.
- (e) All that portion of the Island of Hawaii commonly known as the districts of North Kona, South Kona and Kau, to be called the county of Kona.
- (f) All the Islands of Kauai and Niihau and all islands within three nautical miles of the shores thereof to be called the county of Kauai.

Each of said counties shall be a body corporate and politic and as such shall have powers specified in this act and such other powers as are necessarily implied.

## GEHR HITS BACK

(Continued from page 1.)

50, 51, 52, and 53 of the hearing of April 28, 1902, and at page 127 of Appendix to report, the exhibit of Samuel Parker.

This proposed license would have compelled the performance of the conditions accepted by the licensee.

Ask the land office of the United States if the proposed bill will compel the Hawaii Ditch Co. to comply with the terms which the bill attempts to impose, and you may find that the terms imposed by the officials of the Territory of Hawaii, and accepted by Samuel Parker, Ballou, McClanahan, and Gehr et al., are more in harmony with the interests of the Territory, and the planters and homesteaders, to whom Parker et al. and Gehr et al. have made promises, than are the provisions of the bill now under consideration, even with the amendments which were not considered until after objection had been made by Gehr in the House, and before your Committee.

After accepting the conditions of the proposed license, agreed to by Parker (see Appendix, page 127, Parker's exhibit), the Hawaii Ditch Co. comes to Washington, introduces in Congress, in both House and Senate, the bills, Senate 3385 and H. R. 9843, and urges their passage.

Neither of these bills contains conditions or restrictions of any kind, and grant right of eminent domain over all private lands affected. House bill 11,997 was introduced as a substitute for House R. bill 9843, after a contest by Gehr.

A comparison of these bills with the proposed license, required by the officials of the Territory of Hawaii, and accepted by Parker, Ballou, McClanahan, Gehr, Jones, et al., will prove instructive.

NO FAVOR ASKED, SIMPLY JUSTICE.

You, gentlemen of this Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, are men who control affairs of National importance.

You are busy men with much to occupy your attention. The Kohala ditch matter is of minor importance when compared with the other matters which occupy your attention, but still you must pass upon them, and your decision is of vital importance to others.

Will you not, before you cast your vote in this matter, read carefully the entire testimony given in this case?

Its passage will cause irreparable injury. Its defeat will harm no interest not seeking undue advantage through improper methods.

ARTHUR C. GEHR.







## Century-Union Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure fire risks on fire and marine buildings and on merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of  
**F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.**

## German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BREMEN.

## Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BREMEN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
**F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.**

## General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
**F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.**

## The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL ..... \$500,000.00

### OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chas. M. Cooke ..... President  
 P. C. Jones ..... Vice-President  
 C. H. Cooke ..... Cashier  
 F. C. Atherton ..... Assistant Cashier  
 Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.  
 Bolts the accounts of firms, corporations, trusts, individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

### SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.  
 Judd Building, Fort Street.



### The Timekeeping Kind

\*\*\*

We sell a fine heavy solid gold, hunting or open face, plain or engraved, with 17-jewel movement for

\$50.00.

Also much cheaper ones, but there's a difference, of course.

For perfection of time-keeping and sterling worth you cannot do better than to purchase one of our specials at

\$50.00.

**H.F. WICHMAN**  
 BOX 342.

# COMMERCIAL NEWS

EDWARD M. BOYD.

Once more fire claims occupy a large share of the attention of the business people and that to an extent which is warranted by the developments. The fact is that the way seems clear for an early settlement of the many points which surround the payment of the remainder of the money necessary for the liquidation of the awards, and what is better still, it is coming in a way which promises to add materially to the circulating medium of the Territory. No news in connection with the whole matter has been received with greater satisfaction than that a disbursing agent with the million is coming, for with the sending forward of sugars there will be ample credits on the mainland, and the importation of money will have to come.

Some facts have been brought to light in the investigations, as to a local market for the issue of bonds, which are encouraging too, to the business people. It has been the popular belief that a large amount of the fire claims warrants have passed out of the hands of the original claimants, and into the banks and large houses. This was believed to have been done to a very large extent by the merchants of the Oriental section, and the opinion of the business folk was that the annoyance connected with the collection of the monies would be great. The suggestion made in these columns some weeks ago, that perhaps the payment of the remainder of the awards might be expedited by the taking of one third of the amounts due, in bonds, by the claimants, was taken up by Secretary Carter and he went to the banks and the large houses for the purpose of ascertaining their feeling in the matter, and learning as well what proportion of the bond issue could be provided for in this way.

While it is of course impossible to give exact figures covering the holdings of the various institutions, the fact was developed that the banks and greater business houses do not hold warrants to exceed \$150,000, if the statements of a few are borne out by later investigations covering all of them. This is indeed cheering news, for it means that despite the hard times the losers by the great fire have held on to their claims, have weathered the financial storm safely thus far, and now are ready to receive the full amount of their awards, without discounts at the hands of persons who have carried them. This would incline one to the belief that the million of the government once it is disbursed here, would be put into immediate circulation. There seems, however, little chance that there could be advantage taken of the plan for payments in bonds, for the reason that the great majority of the claims are for such small sums. Thus some \$500 of the total of the claims are for amounts of less than \$1,000. The 250, in round numbers, range from simply a few dollars above that sum to the heaviest award of \$40,000 to the Kaunakapili church.

Governor Dole tells me that he thinks to secure immediate payment it may be necessary to organize a plan for the local absorption of the bonds, but from the opinions of financial men, there appears to be a belief that there will be found a mainland market for them. Legislators have given assurance to Secretary Carter, that they will assist in every way in the making of preparations for immediate marketing of bonds, but how far they may go is a question. It would appear that Congress had intended that the burden which is to be assumed by the Territory shall be only of four per cent interest on the issue. The suggestion has been made that the Territory might, by the appropriation of a sum for expenses, make the bonds of a higher rate by the addition of a substantial premium, but this would be transparent, and in the opinion of some persons, illegal.

The transfer of the silver coin of the Islands to the vaults of the First National bank for transmission, goes on briskly. The Alameda brought last evening \$150,000 more silver for the bank, and there is being piled up in its vaults the Kalakaua coins at a great rate. President Brown told me that the redemption was progressing in a manner entirely satisfactory, to him, and that further shipments of silver would be made when the coin offerings demanded it.

The slight increase in the price of raw sugar means little to local producers and in the face of the condition of the plantings and the crops as well is hard to understand. The reports of the refined market show that the consumption is very low, and the stocks of granulated large, everywhere. This condition will not permit any purchases, for every one of the great refineries, excepting only Arbuckle's, is shut down and will not be started again until there is a perceptible advance in the market. The discrepancy between beet and centrifugal grows, the London prices of the former being 1 1/2 above the prices of a year ago. All of this is taken to mean that when the price begins to ascend it will do so with a bound. Meanwhile the shipping of the first sugar is going on and very soon the loading of the fleet of hookers for around the Horn will begin.

The reports from the plantations continue to be encouraging and the annual meetings of the month are expected to bring good to all of the stockholders. There have been a street full of rumors as to the possible changes in alignment of the plantations in various sections, but there has developed a solidarity here which in one instance at least prevented the taking up of an opportunity to purchase a control of one of the best estates, for the simple reason that had it been done the agency would have passed from local control.

The prices during the past week have shown little change, the principal point of interest being the advance of Pioneer to par, on a sale of fourteen shares, this being a jump from the last reported sale of \$7.50. Hawaiian Sugar also advanced \$1.50 on a sale of twenty-five shares at \$22. Ewa was strong at \$24.25, the ruling rate, and several large blocks went on the market and were taken up right along. Altogether 630 shares were transferred and the buyers are still willing to take the stock. There was a sale of ten shares at \$24.50. Waiaina fell off to \$52.50 for fifteen, and the same number of shares of Kihel sold at \$7.

In the miscellaneous list there was some buying of Whaler Steamship. There has been no recent trading in the stock which was quoted at par. One sale of 100 shares made the price \$95 and as there was still a demand an offering of fifty-four shares sent it up to \$100. It is understood that the holding of the principal owners is being strengthened and that there will be still further purchases in the same quarters. Inter Island seemed to feel the advance for forty-two shares sold at \$110, a fine jump. The buying is being done by a director of the company who is making up a good block. There was a slight fall in the bond market, \$4,000 of Ewa bonds being rated at \$100 and \$5,000 of O. R. & L. Co. at \$104 1/2. Sugar on Hawaii reported by Admiral Beckley as follows: Oiaa, 12,000; Waiakoa, 5,500; Hawi Mill, 2700; Wainaku, 10,000; Pepeekeo, 5,500; Honoumou, 4,500; Hakalau, 16,000; Laupahoehoe, 8,000; Oikala, 5,300; Kukulau, 4,500; Hamakua, 10,000; Paauhau, 3,000; Honokaa, 4,500; Kukuhaele, 3,000; Punaluu, 12,000; Honuapo, 1,515.

## CARELESS MOTHERS

THEY ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR MUCH SUFFERING.

Many a Woman Can Trace the Cause of Her Trouble to Neglected Girlhood. One of the Exceptions.

Three-fourths of the women who are suffering could truthfully say that their mothers are to blame for their trouble. Perhaps, the proportion is even greater. How grateful then must be the woman whose prudent mother brought her safely through the critical period of her girlhood, guarded her health and fitted her for perfect womanhood. Such was the case with Mrs. A. L. Luckie, of 419 Lindenwood avenue, St. Charles, Mo. She says:

"When I was fourteen years old, I was afflicted like many girls upon arriving at about that age and the credit is due my mother and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People that I came through it safely. In addition to the trouble mentioned I was so pale that it seemed my veins were empty of blood. I was delicate and without strength or ambition. But my mother gave me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and a few boxes restored me to health and brought good color to my cheeks.

"Later on in life I used this remedy again with just as good results and now we always keep them in the house. I am now regular and I am in excellent health, thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cure cases like this because they go to the root of the disease. Other remedies act on the symptoms—these marvelous vegetable pills remove the cause of the trouble. Not only have they cured hundreds of cases similar to Mrs. Luckie's but they have proven themselves to be an unfailing specific for all diseases arising from impure or impoverished blood and weakened nerves—two fruitful causes of nearly all the ills to which humankind is heir. They are an unfailing specific for locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold in boxes at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

## FATHER VALENTIN IS HONORED

Father Valentin was accorded a reception on Saturday evening in the vestry room adjoining St. Augustine's chapel at Walkiki, which was largely attended. The reception was given in honor of Father Valentin's patron, Saint Valentine, he having taken the name when he entered the religious order to which he now belongs. The room was attractively decorated

# BEAUTIFUL SKIN

## Soft White Hands

## Luxuriant Hair

## Produced by CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN USE CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

### Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all fails. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free, of Aust. Depot, R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LEMMON LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

## DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 13, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient. Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations. N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 1/4d, 2s 9d and 4s 6d, by all chemists. Sole Manufacturers, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell St., London.

with vines and flowers from the Cunha collection and presented a pleasing aspect. There was a program of instrumental and vocal music, the first number being given by young ladies. Father Valentin followed with the singing of the Holy City and Ashore, his beautiful voice being peculiarly adapted to both selections. The reverend father was warmly applauded. Sonny Cunha played several piano selections concluding with a pot pourri of enlivening airs. A dainty collation was served later during which the Catholic Mission band played several selections.

## Gardening Calendar Based on 1902 Plantings at Kamehameha Farm. Kamehameha Schools, Honolulu.

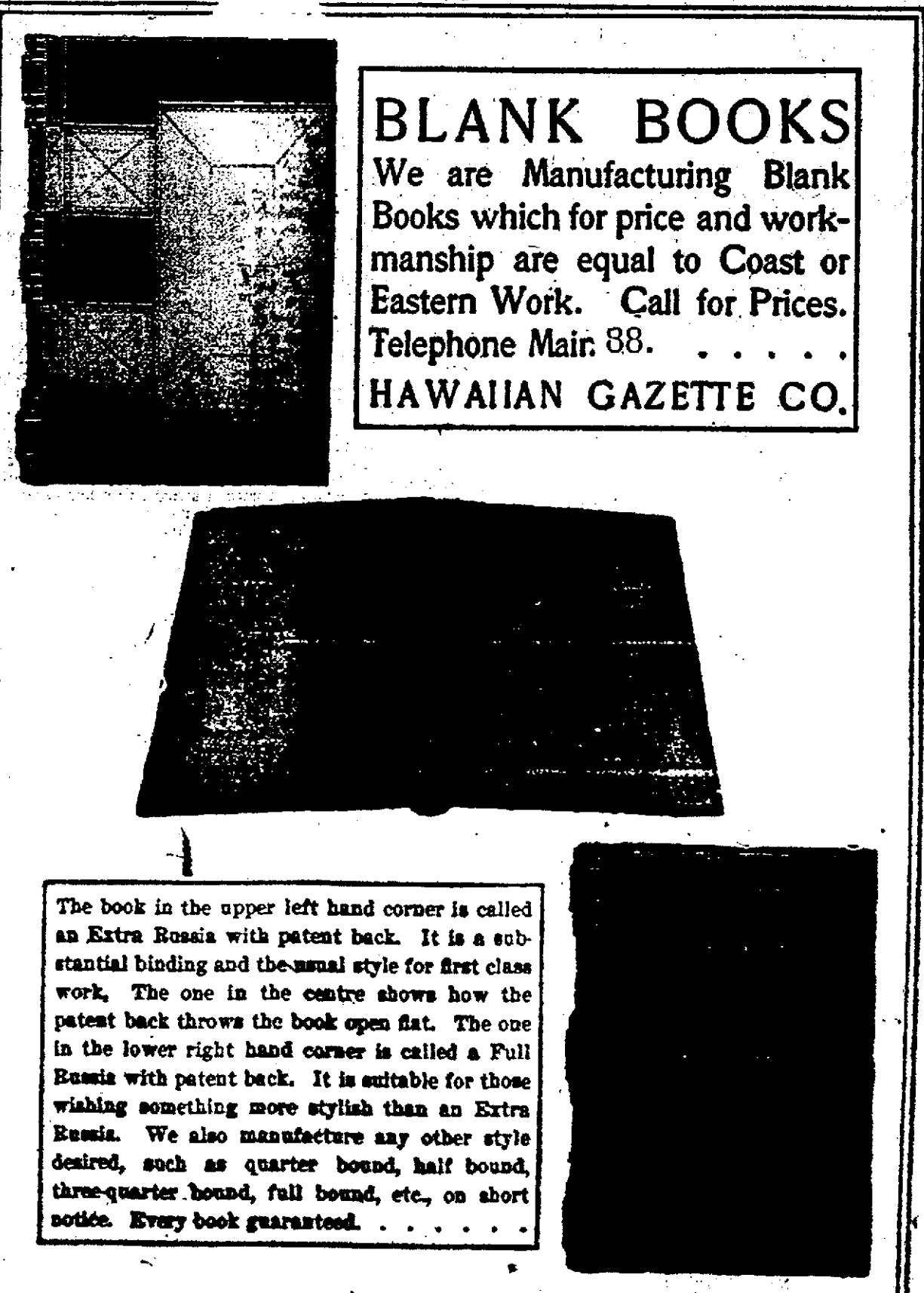
January	February	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Sow in a well drained, sheltered location for transplanting: Artichoke Asparagus Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Cabbage Cauliflower Celery Collards Egg Plant Kale Okra Parsley Rhubarb Tomatoes Herbs If ground is well drained and protected, from winds, sow without transplanting: Beets Carrots Lettuce Peas Radish Turnips	Duplicate all sowings which may have failed in January and in addition plant in open field providing ground permits working: Beans (all varieties) Corn, Sweet Cucumbers Endive Horse Radish (Roots) Leeks Musk and Water Melons Mustard (for greens) Onions Pumpkins Parsnip Peppers Radish Spinach Squash Ruta Baraga	All seeds sown in January and February may be sown in March with good success and if the earlier months proved unusually wet and windy, better success may be expected excepting peas. What applies to March is good for April.	Beans, Corn and the Melon tribe thrive from May plantings providing insect pests are kept down. Beans and Squash (the hard skinned sorts) do fairly well in June. Apples makes it hard to grow corn. Little or no planting is recommended for July.	Give your land a holiday during July and August. It will have become compact and tired from excessive watering and cropping during the earlier months.	Begin planting Beans and Sweet Corn.	Sow a succession of Beans and Corn. Sweet potatoes in five varieties planted from slips during October, 1902, withstood storms of November, December and January and are now, February 16, yielding an enormous crop of splendid tubers.	All quick maturing crops as Indian, Lettuce, Beets, etc., do well in November.	A venturesome gardener may sow all plants intended for transplanting given under January during December. If the spring proves fine, he will have gained a month.			

### WHEN TO PLANT FLOWERS IN HONOLULU.

Asters—Plant seed in January; bloom in May; can be planted up to June.  
 Pansies—Plant seed in September, November and December; bloom in January, February and March.  
 Chrysanthemums—Transplant in June, July and August; bloom between October and December.  
 Chinese Pinks—Sow seed in any warm month up to September.

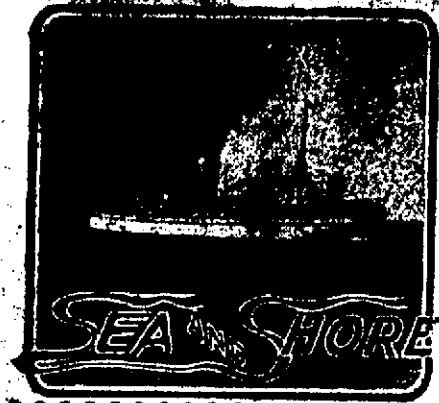
## BLANK BOOKS

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**HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.**



The book in the upper left hand corner is called an Extra Russia with patent back. It is a substantial binding and the usual style for first class work. The one in the centre shows how the patent back throws the book open flat. The one in the lower right hand corner is called a Full Russia with patent back. It is suitable for those wishing something more stylish than an Extra Russia. We also manufacture any other style desired, such as quarter bound, half bound, three-quarter bound, full bound, etc., on short notice. Every book guaranteed. . . . .





#### ARRIVALS.

Saturday, Feb. 14.

T. K. K. S. S. Nippon Maru, Green, from China and Japan.  
O. S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, from San Francisco.  
W. S. S. Kinau, Freeman, from Hawaii ports.  
W. S. S. Lehua, Naopala, from Molokai ports.  
Am. schr. Carrier Dove, Jensen, from Beira to Port Townsend, in distress, ninety-one days out.  
Am. schr. Forest Home, Elverson, from Hakodate to San Francisco, in distress, thirty-eight days out.  
Am. bark S. N. Castle, Nilson, from San Francisco.  
A. H. S. S. Nevada, Weedon, from San Francisco.

Sunday, Feb. 15.

I. I. S. S. Nihau, Thompson, from Kauai ports.  
I. I. S. S. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai ports.  
I. I. S. S. Waleale, Mosher, from Kauai ports.  
I. I. S. S. Iwalani, Piltz, from Kauai ports.  
W. S. S. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports.  
W. S. S. Kaulani, Dower, from Hawaii ports.  
Am. schr. E. B. Jackson, Maas, from Newcastle.  
R. M. S. S. Mlowera, Hemming, Victoria.

#### DEPARTURES.

Saturday, Feb. 14.

T. K. K. S. S. Nippon Maru, Green, for San Francisco.

Sunday, Feb. 15.

H. A. S. S. Nevada, Weedon, for Kaula.  
Am. bknt. Irmgard, Schmidt, for San Francisco.  
Am. bknt. Encore, Palmgren, for Puget Sound.

#### PASSENGER LISTS.

The Inter-Island steamer W. G. Hall brought the following passengers from the island of Kauai yesterday: W. J. Sheldon, W. H. Tell, Mrs. W. H. Tell, Miss A. Tell, Miss A. Thomas, Pong Wong, C. W. McLeod, B. F. Boyden, Mrs. Gehl, Miss Gehl, Mr. Ahana, Dr. Sloggett, Mrs. Correa and two children, C. H. Wong, Lee Long.

The following passengers came on the Claudine: S. T. Alexander, W. M. Alexander, H. P. Baldwin and wife, A. Berg, Miss A. Faris, H. L. Sham and wife, W. H. Cornwell, Jr., R. R. Catton, A. G. Correa, W. G. Taylor, Mrs. C. Freitas and three children, E. R. Adams, Henry Davis, J. H. Fuller, S. E. Kaine and wife, Miss M. Kaine, Miss M. Hapenuia, Captain W. Weir, wife and two children, J. H. S. Kake, Ah You, Sing You, D. Richards and wife, Mrs. Bailey, M. Richards, Sister Helena and girl, Miss Tavener, S. Hoop and wife, J. Emmesley and wife, Ting Ah Ling, A. H. Braymer and wife, Miss L. Kuana, B. F. Dillingham, E. B. Pond and wife, P. Paul and wife, F. Kohler, H. M. Deguchi.

#### VESSELS IN PORT.

##### ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. Tug Iroquois, Rodman.

##### MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)

Allen A., American schooner, Scharge, Bureka, Feb. 13.

Andromeda, Nor. bk., Iquique, Sept. 23, in distress.

Andrew Welch, Am. bk., Drew, San Francisco, Feb. 6.

Alpena, Am. schr., Birkholm, Newcastle, Feb. 6.

Coronado, Am. bknt., Porter, San Francisco, Jan. 24.

Clarence S. Bement, Am. sp., Grant, Yokohama, Feb. 1.

Carrier Dove, Am. schr., Jensen, Feb. 14.

Cottage Home, Am. schr., Elverson, Feb. 14.

E. B. Jackson, Am. schr., Maas, Newcastle, Feb. 15.

Eldorado, Am. schr., Smith, Newcastle, Feb. 7.

George W. Curtis, Am. sp., Calhoun, Nainimo, Feb. 2.

Helene, Am. schr., Christiansen, San Francisco, Dec. 26.

Henry K. Hall, Am. schr., Piltz, Newcastle, Jan. 31.

Kenilworth, Am. sp., Taylor, Oyster Bay, Feb. 2.

Louisiana, Am. bk., Halcrow, Newcastle, Feb. 4.

R. C. Slade, Am. schr., Sonerud, Gray's Harbor, Feb. 7.

S. N. Castle, Am. bark, Nilson, Feb. 14.

#### Shipping Notes.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The Alameda brought \$200,000 in treasure to this city.

The Kinau came into port from her regular trip yesterday, and reports very rough weather off the island of Hawaii.

The big freighter Nebraska, of the Hawaiian-American line, came in yesterday from San Francisco. She brought the rigging for the old Andromeda.

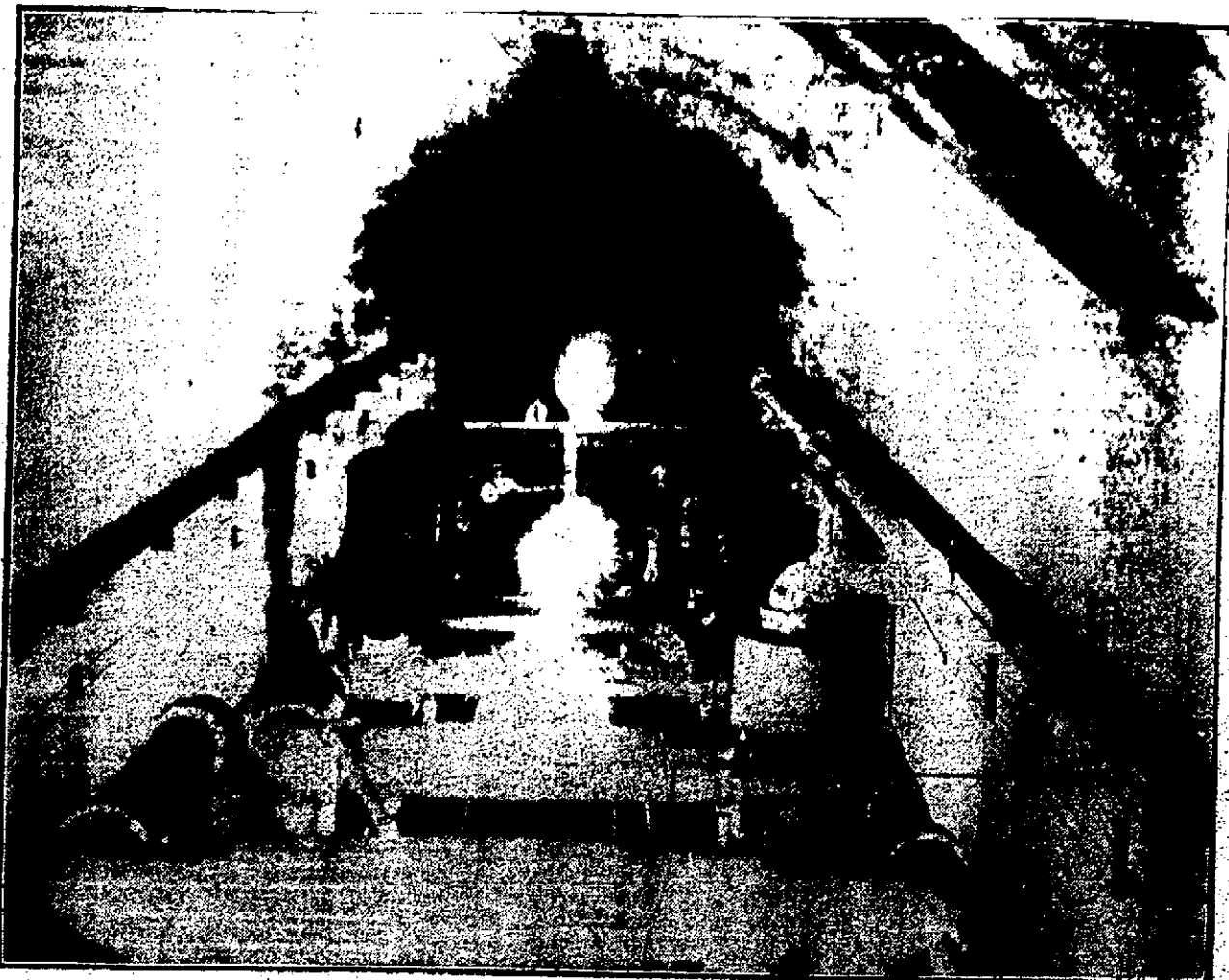
Lieutenant Dean, who was a through passenger on the Nippon Maru yesterday, is the hero who, with twenty-five soldiers, stood off about 500 Filipinos just outside the city of Manila and brought all his men off alive.

(From Monday's daily.)

The Claudine brought 4,000 bags of sugar on her regular trip to this city yesterday.

The transport Grant is to be converted into a government dredger at the Mare Island Navy Yard. She is needed to dredge the mouth of the Columbia river.

## MODEL PUMPING PLANT PLACED IN A GREAT SUBTERRANEAN CHAMBER



By a combination of two great machines the Oahu plantation has secured what is esteemed by engineers as the model pumping station of the islands. The station is at the bottom of a shaft 200 feet in depth and the plan for bettering the service was that of Consulting Engineer Lorenz of the plantation, he having the assistance of C. S. Holloway, of Greenwood, Richardson & Holloway, which firm furnished much of necessary supplies.

The picture is taken from the end of the submarine chamber, the great steam pipes which lead down from the boilers which are at the surface showing in the immediate foreground, the pumping machines extending almost half the length of the chamber. The excavation at the bottom of the shaft

is 150 feet long by thirty feet wide, and duplex water and is combined as to be perfectly arranged, being lined with cement walls and kept in a perfectly dry and solid condition. The shaft was originally where six wells were drilled and these were cut off and it now has 10,000,000 gallons capacity. The twelve-inch pipes, now serve as ventilator and air passages.

In addition to the boiler plant on the surface are the blowers and electric light machines and hoisting engines, for the shaft is fitted with an elevator for the employees and supplies. In addition the chamber has two escapes fitted with iron ladders at either end of the room, in conformity with the mining laws of the United States.

The pumping machine is a unique thing in its way. The Riedler, com-

ound engine, built by Fraser & Chalmers of Chicago, has the water and attached and in addition the Worthington

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